THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama

No. 3377. SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1892. PRICE THREEPENCE. REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

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NINTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS of ORIENTALISTS, 1892.

Hon. President—H.R.H. The DUKE of YORK.

President—Prof. MAX MÜLLER.

All communications as to Papers and Membership to be addressed to the SECRETARIES, 22, Albemarle-street.

Tickets, 1*l.*; Ladies, 10*s*

The Congress will be held September 5 to 12.

Prof. MAX MÜLLER'S Address will be delivered on the Morning of Monday, September 5, and Mr. GLADSTONE'S at 3 P.M. on September 7.

N.B. Orientalists are informed that invitations have been received from Geneva for holding the Tenth Congress there.

TENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS of ORIENTALISTS, Lisbon, 23rd September to 1st October, 1892.

President-Patron—His Majesty DOM CARLOS I.

For particulars apply to DELEGATE-GENERAL, Oriental Congress, at the Portuguese Legation, 12, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, W.

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Works will be received between the 15th and 17th of August inclusive. Forms and all particulars can be had on application.

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Nottingham Castle, June, 1892.

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SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1892.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MISS BETHAM EDWARDS'S ACCOUNT OF FRANCE ...	85
CHRISTIAN MONASTICISM	86
SIR HERBERT MAXWELL'S ESSAYS	87
A CONCORDANCE TO SHELLEY	88
THE PARLIAMENTS UNDER LOUIS XV.	89
THE TELL EL-AMARNA TABLETS	90
SIR PHILIP SIDNEY	90
GREEK LYRIC POETRY	91
NOVELS OF THE WEEK	92
BOOKS OF TRAVEL—BOOKS FOR CHILDREN ...	93—94
OUR LIBRARY TABLE—LIST OF NEW BOOKS ...	94—95
JACOBITE SONG; ALADDIN AND THE ENCHANTED LAMP; COACHING AND CRAMMING; THE TERCENTENARY OF DUBLIN UNIVERSITY; THE INCORPORATION OF HULL; SALES; THE POETS' NIGHTINGALES	96—97
LITERARY GOSSIP	98
SCIENCE—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS; CATALOGUES; ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES; MAXIMILIANUS TRANSYLVANUS; ASTRONOMICAL NOTES; SOCIETIES	99—102
FINE ARTS—THE BERLIN ART YEAR-BOOK; LIBRARY TABLE; THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES; NUMISMATIC LITERATURE; RECENT EXCAVATIONS IN EGYPT; AN INSCRIPTION IN THE EIFEL; GOSSIP	102—105
MUSIC—THE WEEK; GOSSIP; CONCERTS, &c., NEXT WEEK	106—107
DRAMA—THE WEEK; THACKERAY AND THE STAGE; GOSSIP	107—108

LITERATURE

France of To-day: a Survey Comparative and Retrospective. By M. Betham Edwards. Vol. I. (Percival & Co.)

MORE than two years ago we had the pleasure of commending a work by Miss Edwards entitled 'The Roof of France,' chiefly on the ground of her pleasant descriptions of picturesque districts far from the tourist track, and of her observation of certain phases of French peasant life. The contents table of the volume before us promised an equally attractive survey of several other interesting regions, but, unfortunately, into her work, which need not have involved controversial matter, the author has imported bitter prejudices, added to a fine contempt for accuracy which a misogynist would call feminine. Miss Edwards is evidently a Protestant of an uncompromising type almost extinct. Her private religious opinions deserve respect, but the violent expression of them detracts from the value of her views upon a people of whom 99 per cent. of her own sex are practising Roman Catholics. The pilgrimages at Lourdes may be as distasteful to one class of mind as are the processions of the Salvation Army to another, but the women of France, rightly or wrongly, are in sympathy with the manifestations at the Pyrenean shrine: consequently we cannot regard as an impartial guide in that country an Englishwoman who compares them to Hindoo suttees and honours paid to Juggernaut. Expressions like "grovelling superstition" and "paganish gullibility" can be applied to any form of belief, and the use of them merely means that the writer is of a different way of thinking; but they are out of place in a work which is not confessedly a religious tract. The author's friends of the estimable Protestant community at Nimes will not thank her for suggesting that cruelty to animals in France is not unconnected with the practice of the Catholic religion, when in another place she denounces the inhumanity of the bull-fights in the amphitheatre of that city. One-sixth of the little volume is devoted to polemical attacks on the Catholic Church or to ill-balanced praise of Protestantism. Two instances will suffice to show the value and the spirit of the former. In Burgundy, she says,

"what struck me most about the village priests was their ignorance. At the dinner table the curé put the following question to me: 'Tell me, madame, when the Queen of England dies who will succeed to the English throne?' and this good man was living within half an hour's journey from a city!"

The ignorance of the French priesthood may be deplorable, but the sole ignorance made manifest by this inquiring Burgundian priest was an ignorance of Section I. of the 'Almanach de Gotha,' a knowledge of which the most Erastian church does not impose upon its candidates for orders. We doubt if one English clergyman in twenty knows, or, unlike the curé, even wishes to know, who is next in succession to the Emperor of Austria or even to our Queen's own cousin, the King of the Belgians, yet we should shrink from imputing ignorance for that reason to the Anglican clergy.

Miss Edwards's insular scorn for persons not conversant with the English royal lineage is less important than her second imputation on the French clergy. In 'The Roof of France' she gallantly exhorted the French priesthood to matrimony, but in this volume she goes further and deliberately accuses the celibate clergy of "depravity." A charge of this nature, to be of value, must be supported by authentic evidence or contained in a work in which accuracy is conspicuous. As the author does not attempt to support her charge with any evidence, it is enough to say that it is libellous, and that, though many grievous faults may be imputed to the French priesthood, its members are, with rare exceptions, men of as blameless moral life as the majority of the married Anglican clergy are, in spite of certain "criminous clerks," whose ill deeds necessitate Clergy Discipline Acts. We will therefore proceed to examine Miss Edwards's claims to accuracy.

In eulogizing the excellent Protestants of the Gard Miss Edwards observes, "Half a dozen departments Protestant to the core and Boulangism were impossible." This suggestion that French Protestantism has been an entirely anti-Boulangist force is contrary to fact. It is true that the Protestants of the Rhone valley are nearly all Republicans, and we may presume that they voted against the Boulangist candidates in 1889; but in other regions of France where Protestants are found they often include in their ranks a large proportion of Reactionaries, who at the last election gave their support to the "Revisionists." At Bordeaux, for example, the Protestants form an important community, and many of the wealthiest and best known of them helped to return the Boulangist deputies who won three of the five Bordelais seats. Lyons was hardly touched by the taint of Boulangism, but the most trusted supporter of the Comte de Paris in that city, and consequent ally of the Boulangists, was a Protestant banker. In the north the most ardent anti-Republican in Normandy is a Protestant and Revisionist deputy of the Calvados, who bears a name historic among Protestants. It is, moreover, fortunate for the Republic that her fate did not depend on the vote of the departments where Protestants are chiefly found. Even in the Gard, with its "tremendous Protestant supremacy," to use Miss Edwards's words, two of the six deputies are reactionaries. The Ardèche, its neighbour on the north, is the second Protestant department of France, and in 1889 returned three Boulangists and only two Republican deputies, while, on the contrary, its southern neighbour, the Bouches du Rhône, where Protestants form less than 2 per cent. of the population, has not one reactionary deputy, every Boulangist having been defeated.

The fact is Protestantism is not an active force in France, though individual Protestants in their own spheres wield considerable influence. We suppose that Miss Edwards had this idea in her mind when she described the *Temps* as a "great Protestant newspaper"—as misleading a description as to call for similar reasons the Royalist *Gaulois* a Jewish newspaper. The great mouthpiece of the Centre-gauche is so far from being a Protestant organ that the other day M. Clemenceau's *Justice* characterized it as "un des organes les plus autorisés du Vatican." Protestantism is decreasing in France, and Miss Edwards herself points out one of the chief reasons:

"As a rule I have found the Reformed Church somewhat inadequate and lukewarm in country places. The office of pastor often seems as much a matter of routine as that of Juge de Paix. Service is coldly performed once a day on Sundays.....If Protestantism loses rather than gains ground, I think we need not go far for an explanation."

Had the judgments of the author been generally couched in this unprejudiced strain, we should have had little cause to impugn her accuracy or impartiality. She praises with justice Mr. Barker's 'Wanderings in France.' Since reviewing that attractive work we have learnt that the writer is a Roman Catholic, but there is not in it a line from cover to cover to betray his religious leanings, and Miss Edwards would do well to take example by him.

Her inaccuracies are not confined to subjects on which she holds strong opinions. For example, she says, "Native wood is chiefly used for fuel, France importing foreign woods for constructing and building purposes to the value of two million francs yearly." We need only remark that, if 80,000*l.* were the total annual value of wood imported for building, the French would have to enlarge their cities with oxidized iron or with mud and wattle. Turning to questions of administration, we find that she explains that a canton is "an electoral division." Now that vague definition, if it conveys anything to the mind of an English reader, suggests an area for the purposes of legislative elections. The canton has, however, no connexion with the elections to the Chamber, it being the division serving as a basis for elections to the Conseil d'Arrondissement and Conseil général. The latter body Miss Edwards calls in another place, without a word of qualification, "the county council," though the French local governing body differs from the English in functions, method of election, and relations with the Government so radically, that to call it a county council conveys as correct an impression as though she called M. Carnot "King of France and Navarre." Literary judgment rather than accuracy is involved when she describes "Michelet" as "the

Zola of French history"; and the application of the epithets "illustrious" to Père Hyacinthe, and "ever to be respected" to President Grévy, is not quite happy, though the latter might meet with approbation at Loches, where his famous son-in-law has recently been elected mayor. Nor can we criticize the author for describing bright and cheerful Nancy as "sad" and "pensive," as she explains the circumstances under which she arrived in the capital of Lorraine:—

"The journey from Châlons-sur-Marne to Nancy may be described as a succession of gastronomic delectations. At Epernay travellers by express are allowed just sufficient time to drink a glass of excellent champagne at the buffet. Farther on at Bar-le-Duc neatly packed jars of the raspberry jam for which this town is famous are brought to the doors of your compartment. At Commercy one is enticed to regale on the delicious little madeleines, or cakes, made there; no halting place is without its special dainty."

No wonder she was on arriving haunted with nightmares of "Rachel mourning for her children," and other gloomy images.

Miss Edwards bestows on her book the alternative title of "a retrospective survey," but her retrospection is rather too thorough when she quotes Strabo and Pomponius Mela, however familiar she may be with the texts of those antique geographers, to say nothing of the more accessible Lucian or "the moving page of Tacitus." Indeed, the style of the author would not lose if it were less steeped in the erudition of the ancients. At Thiers the coalpits make the river "Tartarean," and the lower town suggests "the abodes of Vulcan and the Cyclopes"—a comparison so fresh and original that it is repeated of the ironworks of Syam in the Jura. St. Étienne, where ribbons and firearms are made, has for "its tutelary deities Venus and Mars." The onion of the Deux Sèvres is the "delicacy of the Pharaohs," and further south, where the paper trade has replaced the culture of the vine, "scribbledom instead of Bacchic revel now enriches the Charentais," while in the Gard "the French peasant is not only a Proteus, there is also something of a Paracelsus about him." Culture which in one trope can bound from Hellenic myth to Renaissance tradition makes us long for half an hour of that good Burgundian *curé* who had never heard of the Prince of Wales.

We have judged Miss Edwards's work by a high standard of criticism because she has a real acquaintance with certain phases of French life and because occasional pages even in this volume show that she is capable of making thereon observations both valuable and attractive. What could be better, for instance, than her description of the capital of the Nièvre, with which she opens her first chapter in a passage of great charm and promise?—

"I envy the traveller who stands for the first time on the bridge of Nevers.....the deep, rich bells of the cathedral boom in our ears as we gaze on the beautiful picture, for picture it seems rather than mere background of an ordinary workaday world. A French town resembles a perfect romance. It has ever a central point around which other interests turn. Under its brilliant sky, in the luminous atmosphere every feature stands out clear as in a landscape painted on white porcelain—terraced city, ancient and modern, cathedral tower and vast many-buttressed nave: far away bright yellowish-green open country dotted with villas and cottages. The wealth of bright colour, the combined majesty and graciousness of outline, the noble bridge spanning the Loire, are no exceptional characteristics of French riverside cities. Yet how unlike is one to another!"

A writer who can describe scenes so well and has moreover the gift of reproducing characteristics of peasant life should leave at home her English prejudices and her classical lore; and if she feels bound to deal with dull statistics and administrative details, she should ask one of her many French friends to revise her proofs.

Christian Monasticism from the Fourth to the Ninth Centuries of the Christian Era. By I. Gregory Smith, M.A. (Innes & Co.)

THIS book is made up chiefly of essays contributed to the dictionaries of 'Christian Biography' and 'Christian Antiquities,' revised and rearranged in two series, the one dealing methodically with the monastic institutions, the other containing a number of biographical sketches. It may be said at once that the former part of the book furnishes the only systematic treatise on the early history of monasticism that exists in English in a convenient shape; and it is because we are persuaded of its real value that we draw attention to some serious faults under which it labours, in the hope that the author may see his way to revise his present work and produce—what we think he could do without very much fresh labour—the standard treatise in English upon his subject.

The principal criticism which the work suggests is that Mr. Gregory Smith has brought together his materials from various quarters without duly discriminating sources and periods. It is true he has conscientiously attached references to the authority for almost every statement he makes; and the instructed student, who can understand and weigh these citations, will not be in danger of drawing wrong inferences from the accumulation of often discordant facts in the text. But the more general reader, it is to be feared, will in many cases go away with an erroneous idea of the homogeneous character and uniform development of the monastic system in East and West "from the fourth to the ninth centuries" (*sic*), and even further; for the author does not by any means confine himself by this later limit. A second leading defect of the book arises from Mr. Smith's imperfect acquaintance with the ecclesiastical history of the West during the Carolingian period. It is true that this history has yet to be written in English; but this was no reason why Mr. Smith, whose reading is extensive, should not have set himself to enlighten us, and even in English and in a popular form he might have derived no small assistance on some heads from the late Dr. Hatch's 'Growth of Church Institutions.' The following quotation will illustrate both our objections:—

"In what are called the Middle Ages, the various monasteries of each order were under the presidency of the monastery originally the seat of the order. This development had not been contemplated by the Rule of Benedict. The abbat of the parent monastery convoked the chapters-general. In the ninth century, the abbat of Monte Casino was nominally, if not actually, supreme over all abbats. In the tenth century, Odo of Cluny was supreme over the abbats of his order of Benedictines. At a later date, among the friars, the cloisters of each province were under the authority of a 'provincial,' and the whole order under a 'general,' usually resident in Rome."

As a fact, "in what are called the Middle Ages," so far as Mr. Smith's work extends, there was in the West but one religious order, the Benedictine; and the monasteries of that order were absolutely independent of one another. The extraordinary statement that "the abbat of Monte Casino was.....supreme over all abbats" seems traceable to the article "Abbat" in the 'Dictionary of Christian Antiquities,' an article marked by the great and versatile learning of which the late Mr. Haddan was master, but containing not a few errors in detail. The special privilege given to the abbot of Monte Casino by Pope Nicholas II. was merely that of taking his seat at councils, &c., above all other abbots; but this no more made him "supreme" over them than the similar precedence accorded to the Lord Mayor of London makes him supreme over all other mayors. St. Benedict of Aniane in the beginning of the ninth century, we are told elsewhere, "was supreme over all Benedictine abbats"; but even the more guarded statement, which Mr. Smith makes in another place, that Louis the Pious gave him "authority, as visitor, to regulate all the monasteries in his kingdom," goes beyond the evidence. All that the emperor did was to commission him to visit the various monasteries to see that they conformed to the Rule; and this interference of the secular power with the internal concerns of the religious houses, however well justified, can certainly not be taken as indicating a characteristic of their constitutional system. Mr. Smith's reference to Odo of Cluny shows that he does not appreciate the distinctive feature of his work, which marked out the Cluniac from all preceding monastic foundations, namely, that they formed a "Congregation" organized in strict dependence upon the abbot of Clugny, whereas all monasteries down to Odo's time were absolutely independent of one another and related only by their conformity with a common Rule. The further mention of the friars is quite irrelevant, since, apart from the fact that friars were in no sense monks, they originated at a time when the principle of subordinating religious foundations to a common head had become diffused far beyond the circle of the Cluniac Congregation. But, all through, a Benedictine monastery, not belonging to one of the later branches or derived orders, remained as independent of all other Benedictine monasteries as one English borough is independent of all other English boroughs.

Mr. Gregory Smith's reference to the friars is not quite a mistake, but it is at best a misleading analogy. He cannot, however, be acquitted so easily of confounding the canonical with the monastic system. It is true that in his tenth chapter, which deals specially with canons, he points the distinction between them as clearly as possible:—

"A broad line of demarcation was drawn between them and monks. They were not to wear the monk's cowl. The essential difference between a cathedral with its canons, and an abbey-church with its monks, has been well expressed thus: the canons existed for the services of the cathedral, but the abbey-church for the spiritual wants of the recluses happening to settle there."

This, indeed, is not all the truth, for the original idea was beyond question to make the bishop's house or one attached to it the "clergy-house" not simply for those who served the cathedral, but for the clergy of the city itself—a fact which is not here brought out clearly enough, though substantially the account is correct. When, however, Mr. Smith deals with the regulations governing the canonical life in the chapters on the various offices and usages of monasticism, his readers will certainly carry away the notion that, because these regulations were in many respects similar, the canonical institution itself was similar to the monastic, and will forget the two fundamental points of difference—that canons, unlike monks, were usually clerks in orders (though not necessarily in holy orders), and that they existed, not, like monks, for their own edification, but for the edification of others. Nor is Mr. Smith free from inaccuracies when he treats of the canonical system in detail. "In the development of the office of decanus among the canonici," he says, "may be traced the origin of the dean's office in an English cathedral since the Reformation." Does he suppose that there were no deans in the English cathedrals of canons before the Reformation? Has he forgotten John of Oxford, Dean of Salisbury, in the Becket struggle, or Ralph de Diceto, Dean of St. Paul's, a generation later?

The "biographical outlines" which conclude the book are unsatisfactory. As dictionary articles some of these would do well enough, but they hardly bear reprinting in their present form; a few, like the notice of St. Columba, were not worth printing at all. Among the longer biographies that of St. Boniface is interesting, but not altogether adequate nor accurate. Why, to begin with, say that his name originally was "Winfried," as though he had been born a German? His second visit to Rome has been proved to have been in 722—not 723, as Mr. Smith says. The sacred oak at Geismar which he demolished was dedicated to Wotan, not Thor. His monastery at "Ordorp" (not "Ordrop") was at Ohrdruf, near Gotha, not "Ordorf." There are many other errors in detail. But what is more important is Mr. Smith's failure to observe that so long as Charles Martel lived the saint's influence in the Frankish domain was not allowed any free range: he was forced to limit himself to missionary work in the outlying parts, Frisia, Hesse, and Thuringia, and to regular ecclesiastical organization in Bavaria. It is only after the accession to power of Carloman and Pippin that he begins his activity in the proper Frankish territories. And even then it is not true to say that "in 742 he presided at what is called..... 'a Germanic council,' perhaps as being the earliest provincial council in Germany." Willibald calls it simply a "synodal council," and from its being confined to Carloman's dominions, it follows that it was not strictly Germanic, but Austrasian, and by no stretch of language can it be described as "provincial."

Mr. Smith once calls Chrodegang "cousin of Pepin and Archbishop of Metz" (p. 116); but when he comes to write his life on pp. 307–25 he dismisses the cousinship as "obviously" one of the biographer's exaggerations, and refrains from assigning to Metz the unwonted rank of an archbishopric. Yet he still believes that the Pope "sent Chrodegang the archiepiscopal 'pallium.'" The reference, however, which he gives in a foot-note is wrong, and in citing the 'Acta Sanctorum' he should have observed the care with which the Bollandists decline to accept the responsibility of the statement. That Chrodegang is sometimes spoken of as archbishop we do not, of course, deny, yet we cannot but think that this arose from a loose use of language. Robert Hallam, the Bishop of Salisbury, who attended the Council of Constance, is often called archbishop; but no one imagines him to have properly borne this title.

Among smaller matters we may notice that *pulsatorium* is explained on p. 185 as a "flogging-room," while on p. 156 it is said to mean the "chamber of those who were still knocking to be let in." On p. 8 the "'robber council' of Antioch" is, of course, a slip for Ephesus. There are a good many errors in proper names (*e.g.*, "Lemovircus" for Lemovicus, p. 56; "Alcata" for Alcala, p. 185), and not all seem attributable to the printer (*e.g.*, "Frisingum" for Frisinga, p. 284). On p. 98 a sentence is made to halt by the misprint of "was" for *runs*. We have called attention to these because, as we said at the outset, the book is good enough to be improved, and we hope Mr. Smith will understand our criticism to be intended as a contribution in this direction.

Meridiana. By Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P. (Blackwood & Sons.)

UNDER the above title Sir Herbert Maxwell has collected together papers contributed by him at different times to *Blackwood's Magazine* and other periodicals. The first paper is an imaginary conversation with the ghosts of departed worthies whose portraits were exhibited in the Guelph Exhibition. The writer finds himself locked up in the New Gallery one night by mistake, and comes upon the ghosts having "high holiday." He has the good taste to take Horace Walpole as his cicerone; but it must be confessed that he makes little of him, and fails to convey any notion of the charm of manner which the writer of the 'Letters' could not have been without. Nor are the other characters more convincing; they have nothing particularly interesting to say, and there seems no reason why they should be there. All that can be said is that their obvious characteristics are carefully noted, and that they say what is expected of them; for example, Dr. Johnson of course abuses Scotland and snubs Boswell; Lady Mary Wortley Montagu is brought on to quote Latin and to give occasion to remarks about her unwashed condition and her fantastic appearance, and so on. Garrick's contribution to the talk is the most felicitous, and the writer's own remarks the least so. The last paper in the book is an address on education delivered to some provincial schoolmasters. Almost the only passage with which we are in sympathy is the prefatory apology of the lecturer for his comparative ignorance of the subject; but it should have stopped there.

The rest of the book is a sort of gossipy conversation on things in general, and contains an exposition of what might pass for Sir Herbert Maxwell's philosophy of life. It is true that it is divided off into chapters, headed respectively "Customs," "Manners," "Imagination," &c.; but these divisions seem purely arbitrary, and the titles have very little relation to the subject-matter of the division. Not that this is by any means a defect in itself; in fact, the example of the greatest of essay-writers may be claimed for such a practice. But though it is true that Montaigne wrote an essay, say, 'Sur les Vers de Virgile,' in which he discourses on most things except Virgil's versification, his different topics are always so insensibly linked to one another that there is no break apparent, while his discursiveness is pleasant, because it allows him to give us glimpses of his own charming personality. On the other hand, Sir Herbert is frequently discursive without being connected, and he sometimes conveys the impression of having inserted all the stories he knows and the views he holds, without consideration of their interest or appropriateness. Still, on the whole, the book is pleasantly written, and contains one or two good stories and some sound reflections; and, above all, it must be put to the author's credit that he is an admirer of Horace Walpole and of Montaigne. With his protest against the habit modern writers have of describing their characters at length, instead of allowing them to describe themselves by their words and actions, we entirely agree, as also with his remarks about the proper use of memory and his demand for a reformation in English meals. Some of the best stories in the book are about Disraeli, whose formula in acknowledging presentation copies of books is deliciously characteristic: "Mr. Disraeli presents his compliments to Mr. X., and will lose no time in perusing his interesting work." But there are one or two points to which we must demur. As far as can be made out from the author's somewhat vague statement of the different views held in antiquity on pleasure, he seems to have misrepresented the Cyrenaic view entirely; for Plato can hardly be said to have "endorsed the views of the Cyrenaics" in holding that "pleasure could only be defined as a relief from pain," as they seem, according to Diogenes Laertius, to have expressly denied this position. Again, the example, given in disproof of this Platonic (and Kantian) theory, of the young lady just going to bed, who receives an invitation to a ball, is hardly happy, as it is evident that her pleasure does not arise from the invitation, but from the expectation that she will be able to accept it; and the author's own definition of pleasure, as a "sensation caused by the fitting together of desire and accomplishment," is open to the old objection that, though you may eat the apple for which you craved, you may find it sour.

As to the comparison between Balzac and

Scott, it appears somewhat futile, considering the utterly different character of their genius. Besides, it is not true to say of Balzac that "he offers no picture of the chief ordeal of nobility—self-sacrifice"; for, to mention no other instances, le Père Goriot and Madame Claës in 'La Recherche de l'Absolu' are sufficient contradictions of this assertion; while it is difficult to conceive the state of mind of a man who could say that "the name of Honoré de Balzac can scarcely be pronounced without a smile, recalling, as it does, a career of gasconade, of make-shift and make-believe." The style of the book is somewhat ponderous, and betrays an occasional carelessness of expression. The suggestion for relieving the monotony of "Portraits of a Gentleman," by painting the gentleman's wife on the same canvas, may be recommended to the consideration of Academicians and others, most people will certainly agree with Sir H. Maxwell that something should be done.

A Lexical Concordance to the Poetical Works of Percy Bysshe Shelley. Compiled and arranged by F. S. Ellis. (Quaritch.)

MR. ELLIS modestly calls the preface to this result of his six years' labour of love "some words of apology for the bringing together and setting forth of this book"; and asks pardon of his critics for its "short-comings," of which he is "but too well conscious." The true quality of a concordance can only be thoroughly tested by long use, but so far as haphazard tests go, Mr. Ellis's work stands them admirably. There certainly seems to be no need for any sort of apology on his part, but, contrariwise, a call for much gratitude on the part of every one else. No concordance could well be more scholarly, and none could be more thorough—indeed, if there be a fault, it lies that way, and Mr. Ellis hints at this when he says that "had he been less in love with his author, he might have spared many hundreds of references without lessening the mere usefulness of the book." The omission of what are, strictly speaking, unessential references would have had the good effect of lessening the bulk of the book, which, as it stands, is undesirably great; while a little less subtlety in the classification would undoubtedly have been a practical advantage to students in a hurry. The faults may be on the right side, but they hardly count for righteousness. To take an instance or two at random—"made" is hardly likely to be the catchword of a passage imperfectly remembered, or for which a reference is required, while its frequency or infrequency in Shelley tells the student nothing, yet the word has some three hundred entries which occupy a page and a half. "Maddalo" occurs but once out of 'Julian and Maddalo'—would it not have been enough to have entered the exception, and have given "'Julian and Maddalo' *passim*" for the rest? It is the same with "Aziola" and "Cyclops," save that there is not even an exception in the case of either the little downy owl or the giant.

That there is some over-subtlety in classification may be a pious opinion, and we will not press it, but it may be permitted to point out one or two instances in which an excess of hair-splitting seems to have defeated its object:—

Inch, *n.* (1) *Lit.* the 12th part of a foot measurement.
A desperate opposition *inch* by *inch*. 'Ch. 1st,' ii. 272.
He has not half an *inch* of wholesome fat. 'Œdipus,' i. 85.
(2) *Fig.* by slow degrees.
Crawling *inch* by *inch* on them. 'Vis. Sea,' 93.

The full text of the first quotation is:—

The expenses
Of gathering ship-money.....(for we encounter
A desperate opposition *inch by inch*
In every warehouse and on every farm)
Have swallowed up the gross sum of the imposts;

of the second:—

ZEPH. Your sacred Majesty, he has the dropsy;—
* * * * *
He has not *half an inch* of wholesome fat
Upon his carious ribs;

and of the third:—

Lo! the ship
Is settling, it topples, the leeward ports dip;
The tigers leap up when they feel the slow brine
Crawling *inch by inch* on them.

It will be seen that the first is the only example of the figurative and the third the only one of the strictly literal use of the word or phrase. But, in any case, was it worth while to split three such entries at all?

In 'Peter Bell the Third' we read (III. xii.—xiv.):—

And all these meet at levees;—
* * * *
At conversazioni—balls—
Conventicles—and drawing-rooms—
Courts of law—committees—calls
Of a morning—clubs—book-stalls—
Churches—masquerades—and tombs.

Mr. Ellis enters "churches" not under "A. *Lit.*," but under "B. *Fig.* (2) ["(1)" is "sects"] attendances at church." How is the line drawn between "churches" and "clubs" or "bookstalls"? Bookstalls are properly defined as, literally, "open-air book-shops," but are the "clubs" in this passage quite accurately defined as "social or political associations"? Does not Shelley mean club-houses or club-rooms and churches—the buildings—in as literal a sense as in the case of the bookstalls?

Such shortcomings, however, even if the instances selected should be indefensible, are but spots in the sun—mere exceptions which prove the rule in Mr. Ellis's able and useful work. He seems to have risen from his task like a giant refreshed, and not as a "harmless drudge" wearied out; for, with all appearance of good faith, he "heartily recommends the making of a concordance" to those "who would drive from their spirits the cloud of minor vexations with which life is beset." If but a small percentage of the afflicted seek Mr. Ellis's specific, we shall soon have all the concordances we want, and the kindred work of the Index Society may be found to suit some constitutions equally well. It is a pleasant prospect for the literary workman of every class, for all are either makers or users of concordances and indexes.

In anticipation of the almost inevitable rush, may we make a suggestion? It is that a concordance to the works of any author, and especially of a poet, might advantageously be extended so as to become an index as well—that is, that it should include references not only to all the words, but also to the allusions.

An example or two will exhibit the advantages which would accrue. One wants to recall, let us say, what Shelley has said about Napoleon Bonaparte. The concordance gives references to all passages in which Napoleon is mentioned by name, but, by its plan, it excludes those in which he is called the "Celtic Anarch" ('Euganean Hills') and "the Anarch of Liberty's bewildered powers" ('Ode to Liberty'). For the same reason one of the most interesting references to Byron is ineligible—that in the 'Euganean Hills' where he is called "a tempest-clearing Swan of the Songs of Albion." In Shelley's address 'To the Skylark' the exquisite description of the morning star has no reference s.v., because the word does not occur:—

Keen as are the arrows
Of that silver sphere,
Whose intense lamp narrows
In the white dawn clear,
Until we hardly see, we feel that it is there.

It is the same with the bees in another stanza of the same poem:—

Like a rose embowered
In its own green leaves,
By warm winds deflowered,
Till the scent it gives
Makes faint with too much sweet these heavy-wingèd thieves.

Would it not be a comfort to find under jonquil, or daffodil, or narcissus, or under all three—

That tall flower that wets—
Like a child, half in tenderness and mirth—
Its mother's face with heaven's collected tears,
When the low wind, its playmate's voice, it hears?

And one wants to read everything, whether heterodox or orthodox, which a poet says about the poet among the birds, yet the Shelley concordance of necessity ignores the nightingale in these lines in 'Adonais':—

He is made one with Nature: there is heard
His voice in all her music, from the moan
Of thunder to the song of night's sweet bird;

and in these in 'The Revolt of Islam':—

She would arise, and, like the secret bird
Whom sunset wakens, fill the shore and sky
With her sweet accents—a wild melody!

The list of examples might, of course, be indefinitely extended, but these may suffice to make good the case for a more comprehensive concordance. The labours of both makers and users would be greatly lessened if the editors of the poets would number the lines of all poems exceeding a very short length. The usefulness of the promised concordance to Wordsworth will be materially lessened for want of a numbered edition, for a reference such as this, "'Excursion,' iv. l. 1147," will not be so helpful as it might have been. It is to be hoped that the Browning Society will not flicker out of existence without producing its long-promised concordance to its poet's works. Let us hope that both may be as well done as Mr. Ellis's 'Concordance to Shelley.'

Les Exilés de Bourges, 1753–1754. Par A. Grellet-Dumazeau. (Paris, Plon.)

"WHAT excellent fools religion makes of men!" observes Ben Jonson. Proof of the justice of this dictum is not lacking in the annals of French society, even during its most sceptical period. The Jesuit Père Le Tellier and the Jansenist Père Quesnel disagree on the nature of grace; each, as Voltaire remarks, bases his argument on a principle repugnant to sacred philosophy, and each deduces there-

from numberless opinions all equally unintelligible. From this quarrel, fanned by the craven and restless piety of Louis XIV.'s old age, and stirred by the senile ignorance of Clement XI., proceeded, in 1713, the Bull Unigenitus, which was to consume, together with Jansenism, a hundred and one of Quesnel's propositions, including such axioms as "It is good to read devotional books on Sundays." Unluckily the Parliament of Paris did not assist at the performances with the obedience that had been expected, and the Bull was tossed about for forty years, to the peril of ecclesiastical, political, and domestic communities.

The Molinist party was supported by all the great clerical dignitaries from the Abbé Dubois to the Abbé Tencin, by the Jesuits, by the successive Court mistresses, and by Louis le Bien Aimé, "de toutes les grandeurs redoutable avorton." "Save for a few devout maniacs, the leaders of this faction exceed in shamelessness anything that I have ever met," wrote D'Argenson. "Few indeed, but virtuous, are the bishops," said Saint Simon, in the Jansenist ranks, which, however, comprise nearly all the clergy of the lower class, "not the barking abbés, but that second order, learned and pious, who make no pretensions and sell neither their faith nor their doctrine." With these were allied the doctors of the Sorbonne, the Parliament, the middle class, and in fact the whole of Paris, for was not Jansenism synonymous with opposition? However, their sole weapon was the power of remonstrance possessed by the Parliament—remonstrance to which the Crown replied with sentences of exile or imprisonment. Advancement in the judicature, Church, or army was alike barred to the Jansenists. Colleges presided over by them were broken up. In Paris alone three hundred priests were interdicted. The Bastille, the For-l'Évêque, the Château de Vincennes, were well tenanted. Certain conscript fathers were subject to ten *lettres de cachet*, whilst the Conseiller Fermé could boast of having received fifteen. A parliamentary inquiry showed that the total of such missives launched against the opponents of the Bull amounted to forty-five thousand. In 1755 a man was enduring for the crime of Jansenism his forty-first year of captivity in the Conciergerie. Meanwhile the Molinist vilified the Jansenist every week in the *Gazette ecclésiastique*, the heretic returned the compliment in the *Nouvelles ecclésiastiques*, and each party derided the miracles of which the other boasted. On Holy Saturday the King still touched the sick, but of the few who came to be thus healed the majority were foreigners. On the other hand, crowds knelt day and night round the tomb of the Jansenist Abbé Pâris, whose supernatural powers threw into epileptic or hysterical convulsions hundreds of his suppliant worshippers. "Les temps où l'étude des sciences, la logique, la raison, la saine philosophie, brillèrent en France du plus vif éclat—les temps de Louis XIV. et de Louis XV.—sont remplis du récit de miracles attestés de la manière la plus authentique." The phase of the story thus referred to by Sismondi receives, we think, insufficient attention from our author.

In 1746 Beaumont was appointed Archbishop of Paris, and in three months his vigorous persecution added in the capital alone 100,000 fresh adherents to the parliamentary or "anti-constitutional" cause. By his order the Sacrament was given only to those possessed of a ticket of confession from an orthodox priest. The Parliament retorted that

"when the clergy administer the sacraments they do not confer a favour, but merely perform a duty. To refuse the Sacrament to a sick person is.....to commit a crime against the State and to infringe the law."

Perhaps the most ingenious mode of evading the difficulty was that cited by Voltaire: "I give you the Sacrament as Jesus gave it to Judas," said a curé to two girls suspected of Jansenism; they appealed to Parliament, the curé was fined three thousand francs—a sum which soon provided husbands for the indignant damsels ('Hist. du Parl. de Paris,' p. 338). The sick in the Hôtel Dieu died untended whilst the Parliament and the Archbishop quarrelled over the orthodoxy of the two women who had the chief management of the institution. More than once, by order of the Parliament or of the Châtelet, archiepiscopal mandates were burnt by the public executioner. Saint Simon, Bishop of Metz, disinterred a dead man, tore him out of his coffin, and cast the corpse upon the high road. Decrees from the Parliament to administer the Communion, and from the Council to abstain from doing so, were of weekly occurrence till matters reached a climax in the winter of 1752–3. Were some moribund nuns of St. Agatha to be allowed the viaticum at the hands of the clergy of St. Médard? No, said the Archbishop. Forthwith the Parliament commanded him at once to administer to the women. Again he refused; the Parliament sequestrated his worldly goods. "Le temporel," be it understood, "pour son spirituel on aurait été fort embarrassé de le trouver," sneered D'Alembert ('Cor. de la Marquise du Deffand,' vol. i. p. 160). But now the King intervened and annulled the seizure. The Parliament convoked the peers to try the Archbishop, and invited the King as premier peer to take his seat on the fleur-de-lis. In return he declined to receive their remonstrances or to give them an audience, and, by letters patent, deprived them of all right to meddle in religious matters. Accepting the challenge, the Parliament audaciously declared that they would remain in session till it should please his Majesty to listen to their remonstrances, but that in the interim they would abstain from all public business, save that of maintaining public tranquillity against the machinations of the clergy. "This decision," says M. Grellet-Dumazeau,

"adopted on the 5th of May at 10 o'clock, was by noon executed in all the different jurisdictions; advocates and attorneys in close union with the Parliament spontaneously ceased the exercise of their functions, and the Châtelet, the Cour des Aides, and the Grand Council itself hastened to close their doors."

During the night of the 8th of May the King's musketeers were dispersed throughout Paris, delivering to each president and counsellor of the Requêtes and of the Enquêtes the *lettre de cachet* ordering his immediate departure to the place of banishment assigned him. On the 10th a like fate befell the veteran members of the Grande Chambre, they having refused to profit by the example made of their brethren in the subordinate chambers. The feelings of the University found utterance in an address to the exiled magistrates affirming that with them law, justice, and public safety had disappeared from the capital. So strong was the sympathy amongst the *noblesse de la robe* that it was difficult to obtain judges for the royal commission which was devised for the temporary administration of justice, and which, not daring to sit in the Palais, assembled in the convent of the Augustins. Advocates refuse to recognize this "Parlement postiche," and their clients had recourse to private arbitration, whilst Paris complained that by the exile of the magistrature and the absence of litigants she was denuded of ten thousand souls. In the summer of 1754, when Voltaire had begun to wonder whether there ever had been such a thing as a Parliament in Paris, the birth of a prince, afterwards Louis XVI., afforded the King an excuse for pardoning the mutineers. Their return was commemorated by an engraving

"où l'on voyait l'archevêque foudroyé entre les bras de l'Envie et de la Discorde, tandis que notre Seigneur Jésus-Christ, recevant les magistrats en robe, leur distribuait de gracieux sourires et serrait la main à M. de Maupeou (premier président), sur la tête duquel le Saint-Esprit prenait la peine de projeter des langues de feu."

Perhaps our ideas of the French parliaments of the last century are too often founded on the contemptuous valuation thereof bequeathed to us by Montesquieu; hence the story of this not ignoble struggle of the judicature with the Church and Crown might have been both interesting and profitable, whilst abundant material exists for the purpose. Unfortunately M. Grellet-Dumazeau's style is most fatiguing. Moreover, he gives so few dates that it is difficult to follow the meanderings of his narrative, which covers forty years. For instance, the general reader cannot be expected to know the year of Beaumont's appointment to the see of Paris; and when he is told that in the capital, in the Faubourg Saint-Antoine, more than eight hundred persons died of cold and want, he does not care to have to turn to other historians to discover that this particular instance of misery occurred between the 20th of January and the 20th of February, 1753. As a bookmaker the author is true to the instincts of his craft. He expounds the genealogy of the Gilbert de Voisins from the time of St. Louis downwards merely to assure us that none of that family had anything to do with the anonymous journal which is the *raison d'être* of this work. Of the actual journal of the exiles, which M. Grellet-Dumazeau ascribes to the Président de Meinières, or rather of the extracts of the journal, the less said the better. Some twenty pages are devoted to a birth and a christening, many more to an incomprehensible love intrigue. From the Cardinal de La Rochefoucauld to the most insignificant of the exiles, all seem bereft of reason. The "dames du Parlement" danced a brawl in the streets of Bourges with all the young blackguards of the town, whilst the Intendant capered with the Président de Meinières and some of the "messieurs du Parlement." "En 1753," says M. Taine, "les parlementaires, qu'on vient d'exiler à Bourges, arrangent

trois théâtres de société, jouent la comédie, et l'un d'eux, M. Dupré de Saint Maur, trop galant, se bat à l'épée contre un rival" —a description which, whilst ample enough for us, was at all events not incompatible with the sanity of the exiles.

The Tell el-Amarna Tablets in the British Museum. (Printed by Order of the Trustees.)

NEARLY four years have passed since the discovery of the now celebrated Tell el-Amarna tablets and the acquisition by the British Museum of a large proportion of them, and in the interval scholars have been looking forward, not without impatience, to the official publication of the texts. The lion's share of the spoil had, on this occasion, gone to enrich the collection at Berlin, and the German officials lost no time in placing the text of the documents within reach of scholars; but while the character and contents of the English collection remained unknown — or were known only through a very brief and inaccurate description—complete knowledge and certain inferences were impossible in this new and difficult field. However, it has been said that all comes to those who wait, and here at last we have the result of the prolonged labour of several hands in the solid and sumptuous volume before us.

The chief feature of the book is, of course, the edition of the texts. These are preceded by a "summary of contents," which will be of great service to the student confronted by the numberless peculiarities, epigraphical and grammatical, with which these documents abound. At the same time, a good deal might have been omitted, both from the notes and from the introduction, without detriment to the scientific character of the book; for a profuse display of easy polyglottal information tells nothing to the learned, while the general reader can be far more directly and powerfully appealed to through other channels. For instance, Tell el-Amarna has to be written not only in English but in Arabic characters, which is about as necessary for the reader's satisfaction as if the names of Berlin and Moscow in Roman type had to be supplemented by the German and Russian forms. Nor is it easy to understand why, after being told the Hebrew, Phœnician, Syriac, Arabic, and Greek names of Tyre, we should be referred not only to Herodotus, but to Arrian.

Moreover there are one or two cases in which sounder judgment might have been shown in the choice of illustrative material. Thus Ebers, in 1873, immediately upon his discovery of the important inscription of Amen-em-heb, sent a copy of it with a hasty translation to the *Zeitschrift* of Lepsius. A certain group was there translated "double Tyre." This was a guess, and is simply untenable. Nevertheless on p. lvii and in the index "double Tyre" is here quoted as if it were certain, though the translations of Chabas and Birch might have warned the editors that it was not universally accepted, and in the *Zeitschrift* of 1874 they might have seen how Brugsch had pointed out an important grammatical error in the text or copy of the inscription and suggested another reading. Again, on p. lxx the reader is informed that the city of Tunip "lay to the south of Aleppo and on the borders of the land of the Cheta." The latter part of this statement is supported by a quotation from an Egyptian inscription which is thus rendered: "Cheta, which is on the border of the city of Tunip in the land of Mesopotamia." At the outset we may feel satisfied that the Egyptians never spoke of a country as lying on the border of a city. What Rameses really says is that the hostile army of the Cheta was on the *uu*, the actual territory, of Tunip. He himself was not far off. When the French army was on the territory of Moscow would it have been a happy inference to say that Moscow was on the borders of France? The editors then add that "there seems to be no proof, at present, that Tunip is identical with the city of Damascus, but there is no doubt that these places were situated near each other." Here, at least, is a revelation in geography. Tunip is in Mesopotamia, and may possibly be identical with Damascus. Then Damascus may possibly be in Mesopotamia! Or perhaps Mesopotamia may not be where it has hitherto been supposed to be, between the Tigris and the Euphrates, but between the Abana and Pharpar. What if Euphrates and Tigris should finally turn out to be Abana and Pharpar! We dare not pursue these perilous speculations.

However, the summary of the actual contents of the letters, which includes an occasional free translation of an easy passage, has evidently been prepared with great care, and, so far as the general meaning of the texts is concerned, little has been left for future inquirers to glean. But, on the other hand, the editors are not always happy in their rendering of particular passages. For instance, in the third paragraph of Letter 5 the King of Alashiya, when sending a present of bronze to the King of Egypt, says—with the view, probably, of enhancing the value of the gift: "*If* (*summa*) the hand of Nergal my lord were to slay all the people of my land, then would there be no maker (or making?) of bronze, and in thy midst, my brother, (it) could not be put (*ina libbika lâ sakin*)." This is merely a cumbrous way of expressing the fact that Egypt depended absolutely for its supply of bronze upon Alashiya. The editors, however, neglecting the force of *summa*, make the king say that "'the hand of Nergal' had killed all the people of his land, and it was not possible to continue the manufacture," while in the very next paragraph he promises to send as much bronze as the King of Egypt may ask for. In the sixth paragraph it is difficult to see how *idinanni* can mean anything but "give to me," or *usséiranni* and *usséranni* anything but "send to me." Nevertheless, the editors explain the paragraph as if the King of Alashiya were sending presents instead of —as is actually the case—begging for them. In the second and third paragraphs of Letter 10 nothing whatever is said about the land of Egypt being "beloved by Tushratta both during his own reign and during that of his father." In the opening lines it is the goddess herself who is speaking, and who goes down "to the land of Egypt, in the country which I love." Neither does Tushratta beg Amenophis to increase "the worship of Istar" tenfold. He prays that the goddess may increase *it*, *i.e.*, the country (*ligibbissi*), and increase *him*, *i.e.*, Amenophis (*ligibbissu*). In the thirty-third line of Letter 16 the simple phrase *atur ana bîtiia*, "I turned away to my house," is translated "I feared the people of my own house." In the tenth line of Letter 29 the phrase (*sa*) *isakhur ina sapanisu*, (lit.) "who surrounds with his covering" (from the roots סחר and סכך), is translated "who shineth (?) in the country of the north (?)." In the fourteenth line of the same letter there is nothing about being "consumed with terror." The verb is obviously to be restored as *iskup*, and the meaning of the whole phrase is "who casts down all lands through his noise." In their explanation of the eleventh paragraph of Letter 36 the editors seem to have gone somewhat beyond the strict limits of the evidence. Akizzi himself worshipped the sun, and he says that the ancestors of the King of Egypt did so too. There is nothing in this to indicate that "Akizzi believed that the worship of the sun was introduced into Egypt from Asia." A Mexican or a Peruvian might have said the same thing, if he had had the opportunity of corresponding with the King of Egypt.

The copious bibliography is a useful feature of the book; but we are surprised to find no reference to the valuable paper of Dr. E. T. Harper (the *Academy*, May 30th, 1891), containing a free translation of the mythological fragment B, 240, to which, by the way, our editors allude (p. lxxxvi) as if the subject of it were still uncertain.

In conclusion, the editors deserve the thanks of all scholars not only for having thrown open a fruitful field, but for having already mapped it out with tolerable accuracy and completeness so as to guide the first steps of the explorer.

Heroes of the Nations.—Sir Philip Sidney. By H. R. Fox Bourne. (Putnam's Sons.)
A Cabinet of Gems of Sir P. Sidney. Cut and Polished by George Mac Donald. (Stock.)

MR. FOX BOURNE'S claim to write about Sidney is well established. His original 'Memoir of Sir Philip Sidney' is among the best things of its kind. Critics have rejoiced—invidiously comparing—to throw it in the teeth of succeeding commentators, and, in a word, the first serious rival of Mr. Fox Bourne A.D. '62 is Mr. Fox Bourne A.D. '92. The thirty years have perhaps shed as much light on the period of Sidney as on any other in literature. And the light has so shone on Mr. Bourne that he tells his story afresh, disowning (as in the case of Lady Rich) certain hot errors of his youthful blood. More, he has sought "the authorities" anew, and with such a zest that in the bare list of them there is something appalling to the soul. In criticizing an historical study it need scarcely be said that it is the aim of the Christian critic to pick to pieces the author's "method," which in the case of Mr. Bourne does not happen to be possible. On this side of Mr. Bourne's work he must choose between absolute silence and unqualified panegyric. Thus, for example, after much critical perusal we find ourselves free, indeed, to scoff at the pedantic spelling whereby Hollingshead becomes "Holingshed," yet condemned to have no feeling but the severest respect for the use which the speller has made of the chronicles.

In brief, Mr. Bourne's accuracy, industry, and critical acumen are hard to praise too highly. Like "the look" of Walt Whitman's "Lion Comique," they "shame the silliness out of us." The plan of the book, too, is as admirable. It has a sub-title, and Sidney does not represent himself alone, but is a "type of Elizabethan chivalry." Mr. Bourne keeps this point well in prominence, and in a marked degree he succeeds in picturing to us the possibilities of noble boyhood and manhood in Elizabethan days. But it is Sidney for Sidney's sake who has our interest and attention throughout the volume; the wondrous attraction of his personality smells sweet and blossoms in the dust, and holds us yet. Mr. Bourne's style, though ever adequate, is not brilliant, and but very occasionally picturesque. Yet in his pages we seem to see Sidney as he was—a faithful presentment drawn well on this side of idolatry. To Sidney the writer Mr. Bourne is just, but not more than just. And he is as little blind to the faults of the man. That Sidney was on occasion impetuous to a grave degree, as, for instance, in his treatment of Molyneux, and still more seriously in the matter of the Flushing appointment; that he could be a flatterer with the most sycophantic of those about the Queen; that in 'Astrophel and Stella' he, in any case, was guilty of a shocking breach of good taste as viewed by modern standards—all this cannot be denied, and need not be excused. "Other times, other manners," might well be held to palliate part, at least, of such lapses; but where were the use of it? We know that the honey-tongued courtier who wrote 'The Lady of May' had the rare courage to speak his mind against the Anjou marriage, and to the other objections the whole story of his life stands in opposition. No sensible person will cry out at the inconsistency. There is not, and cannot be, such a thing as a perfectly consistent character.

Perhaps the most pleasing thing in the book is the account of Sidney's friendship and intercourse with Languet. "The shepherd best swift Ister knew for clerkly rede and hating what is nought" has never been more charmingly portrayed save by Sidney himself. The friendship was begun at Frankfort when Languet was fifty-two and Sidney eighteen years old, and was continued in a noble and touching correspondence. Beyond this the reader will find his keenest pleasure in the chapter on the 'Areopagus'; in the pages which tell of Sidney's generous friendship for, and honourable patronage of, Spenser and Tarleton and Gabriel Harvey; and thereafter in the great story of Sidney's death. It is often said that Englishmen in general know nought of Sidney save of that closing scene in the fields at Zutphen, when the stricken man gave up the desired draught of water to one whose necessity was greater than his. They need not to know more of him, unless it be the story of those lingering hours of torture before death came. It was the best thing he did in life, the thing in his career to be singled out for reverent remembrance, an epitaph far nobler than the noble words of Fulke Greville and William Camden—a victory which must for ever touch the great heart of man.

It is late in the day to be criticizing Sidney. Concerning the 'Arcadia' and all the other work of the same noble hand this only may be said: that while—before and since the days of Hazlitt—there have been many who have revelled in assailing the author's name in literature, there have yet been countless others who have loved to burn their incense at his shrine, and to hail him as a very prince of poets; and that in sober truth neither section is worthy wholly to be damned or canonized for the faith that is in it. Sidney's faults as a writer lie thick as frost upon his pages. But his merits clearly outweigh these. And if they did not, is it not sure that to many people (Charles Lamb among the number) his very faults have all the more endeared him? Sidney has in a word "magnetism." In the face of their (literary) principles men love and read him. To very many, therefore, the beautiful little book of selections which Dr. George Mac Donald has made and equipped with a quaint and dainty title and an agreeable preface will come as a delight. It contains all the best of Sidney's writings, several of his sayings which are still more notable, and certain extracts from the comely lamentations which greeted his end. We do not quite see where Dr. Mac Donald is to find matter for as worthy a second volume. But in the present instance he has our praise and gratitude.

The Nemean Odes of Pindar. Edited, with Introductions and Commentary, by J. B. Bury, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

Greek Lyric Poetry: a Complete Collection of the Surviving Passages from the Greek Song-Writers. Arranged, with Prefatory Articles, Introductory Matter, and Commentary, by George S. Farnell, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)

LOVERS of Pindar cannot fail to be grateful to Mr. Bury for the wealth of minute criticism, both philological and literary, which he has lavished upon his luxurious edition of the Nemean Odes. Even those who approve least of his methods will find that they have learnt much from the new interpreter's fresh and lively treatment of the various problems presented by some of the most difficult of Pindar's extant poems. Every page evinces a genuine enthusiasm for his author, great ingenuity of exegesis, and lively poetic imagination.

Students who regard Pindar's Odes merely as difficult exercises in grammar and translation may be stimulated to some appreciation of their poetic excellence by such rhapsodies as the following:—

"One might compare this elaborate Ode, a characteristic work of Greek art, to a chryselephantine statue, in which every line of carving is calculated. To use Pindar's own figure, in the verses of white ivory and rhythms of ringing gold, forming a true crown of Memory, are reflected, as in a mirror, the gleaming limbs of Sogenes, the strong young wrestler (round whom, less distinctly seen, delicate desires hover), and in the background his home at Aegina—we can see the house adjacent to the two temples, in a quiet street,—as a hallowed place, suggesting immemorial religious observances, performed in common with the other houses of the Euxenid clan, at a hearth now depending on him for its future existence. The whole life of the boy, past, present and future, is the warp of the work (to adopt another Pindaric metaphor) whereinto is woven the history of Neoptolemus, skilfully sketched as a parallel to Sogenes. And over the cloth, thus wrought, are embroidered 'foam-lilies,' with an amorous perfume of the foam-born goddess herself in some of them; such as the sheen of Memory's fillet, the argument of honey, the luminous streams of music, the criticism on Homer, the flowers of Aphrodite, the yoking of the father and son as two steeds of a chariot. And Death, whose existence is recognised as a significant fact of life, is hushed away in the sanctuary of Apollo—where dead heroes still prolong a curious Greek existence—and Sogenes might contemplate, without shrinking, the day (not definitely referred to, but thus happily suggested) when he himself should lie in hallowed ground, in the precincts of the temple of Heracles, close to the house of his fathers."

The distinctive features of the volume are the copious disquisitions on the thought and structure of the several compositions and the insistence upon a connexion of thought between two passages in which a verbal "echo" or "responsion" is found. Mr. Bury has adopted, and given fresh development to, Mezger's discovery that "it was a practice of the poet to repeat some particular word *in the same verse and foot* of different strophes or epodes, and that he indicated thereby some connexion in thought between two separated parts of the ode." Mezger is said to have "frequently failed, and left many knots untied, because he had not recognised that his 'responsions' were only part of a more general system of echoes and signals" (p. xxii). The slip "untied" for *tied* is amusing, for we feel that Mezger and Mr. Bury really have manufactured many knots and tangles by their method of exploiting the "responsions"; though we are prepared to agree that the "responsions" are not due to chance, and that some of them are intentional and rhetorically or poetically effective. Here is one instance:—

"The meaning of the opening lines is a puzzle as old as Didymus. Why is the river Alpheus introduced? Some say (according to the scholiast) that the stables of Hieron and Chromius were in Ortygia; for this reason Ortygia was mentioned; and Ortygia suggested Alpheus, though Alpheus has no connexion with the subject. Modern commentators throw no further light on the question. It has been noticed by Mezger that in the last verses of this hymn there is an echo of the beginning (*σεμόν*, —*σεμνόν*, ll. 1 and 72). There is another echo which he did not observe: *θάλος*, l. 2—*θαλερᾶν*, l. 71. Now the Ode closes with the prophecy of the apotheosis of Heracles and his marriage with Hebe. It is clear, therefore, that if these echoes have any signification.....*there must be some allusion to such an augury in the first lines of the Ode*.....it is now easy to see that the mention of Alpheus is not only quite in place, but wonderfully happy, although the Ode is not an Olympian. By this allusion the prospect of an Olympian wreath in the future is held out to the Nemean victor."

Yet we find that Chromius's house was in Ortygia, so that the mention of Ortygia is perfectly natural, and so by association is that of Alpheus. Then, again, the reader is told:—

"That the dragons represent enemies who attempted to injure Chromius and were worsted by him, there can be no doubt; else the myth would have no point. And the emphatic prominence given to the dual number of the beast in l. 44—*διϊσσαῖσι δοιοὺς αὐχένων*—renders it probable that the foes crushed by Chromius were also a pair."

Mr. Bury seems to have forgotten the ancient observation that the prowess of the new-born Heracles furnished a signal illustration of innate genius, the δαιμόνιαι ἀρεταί of l. 9, the φυά of l. 25, the (τό) συγγενές of l. 28. It was, moreover, most natural to choose Heracles as the theme of the myth in an ode composed by a Theban in honour of a Heracleid; and the particular episode may have been suggested by a work of art in Chromius's house. As for the emphasis given to the duality of the serpents by the position of δισσαῖσι δοιοῖς at the beginning of an antistrophe (Mr. Bury does not draw attention to the emphatic position of ἔνεπεν at the beginning of the last epode), the said duality more than doubles the prodigy. The two serpents attacked the two infants; the son of Zeus strangles both, one with either hand, and so saves both himself and his twin brother, instead of devoting his infantine attention and both his hands to his own assailant. In l. 46 Mr. Bury accepts M. Schmidt's rash alteration χρόμος for χρόνος without stating whether he has ascertained by experiment that snakes, when throttled, emit "a gurgling hiss," or how long it takes a snake to die if its throa is compressed so that no air can possibly pass. The substitution of the Hesychian πέλος for MS. βέλος or δέος, l. 47, is laudable, although not absolutely convincing.

In short, few of Mr. Bury's innovations carry conviction, notwithstanding the implicit confidence he himself expresses in an ingenuous and inoffensive manner which reminds one of Dr. Verrall. It is fair to say that Mr. Bury proceeds scrupulously *secundum artem*, observing all the rules of the latest phase of the game of criticism, and evincing a lively faith in the validity of results obtained on such conditions. He is consequently too ready to alter the recorded text and to give play to a remarkably vivid imagination.

The last word has not yet been said as to Pindar's frequent "responsions." Even the preliminary operation of recording them all is not complete. Mr. Bury has either failed to detect, or neglected to notice, the identical position in the metre of ἐν in 'Nem.' i. vv. 34 and 52; the jingle of κλειν-, v. 2, with the similarly placed κειν-, v. 9; κεινοῦ σὺν ἀνδρός, v. 9, tautometrical with ἀνδρὸς φιλοξείν-, v. 20; προϊδεῖν ending v. 27, while ἀϊδροδίκας ends the corresponding verse 63; the prominence given to μιχθέντα (v. 18), μιχθείς (v. 56). Of course, a phrase in the latter portion of a poem may bring out more clearly and fully the meaning and bearing of an earlier passage, as the parts of a thoughtful and well-constructed composition naturally have deeper significance when regarded in relation to each other and the whole than when considered by themselves as isolated utterances. We do not, however, expect a poet to mislead his audience with a view of enabling them to correct their natural misconception by the aid of a subsequent hint. Yet Mr. Bury expects us to believe that, though it is perfectly natural to include Pindar among the ἀλλοδαπῶν of 'Nem.' i. (v. 22), yet when we get to the heterometrical ἀλλότριον (v. 54) it is revealed that, "as strangers, they are external and indifferent to the weal or woe of Chromius, and thus are contrasted with Pindar himself" (p. 5).

It is impossible to suppose that the Theban eagle was the solemn punster and wild etymologist that Mr. Bury holds up to our astonished gaze. We are told (pp. 99, 100) that in 'Nem.' vi. ἐρατῶν and ἔρνεα suggest ἔρα, and that "δασκίοις, *with deep shades*, contains the Earth-omen of Dâ or Dâmâtêr (Demeter)." Why, on this principle, is not ἁρμόδιον δεῖπνον in mysterious allusive connexion with ἅρμα? It cannot be denied that Pindar indulged to some extent in allusive trivialities, but Mr. Bury has carried his suspicion of this characteristic much too far, as if an innocent assonance were almost an impossibility. In this context we may notice a serious slip on p. 126: "μαψυλάκας.....was certainly coined by Pindar to convey some point, for which the dignity of poetry demanded a decent veil. I believe that μαψυλάκας is a parody on Bacchylides (Βακχυλίδης), to which it corresponds in scansion." Yet μαψυλάκταν is found in Sappho, Frag. 27 (Bergk), and is almost certainly to be corrected to μαψυλάκαν (fem.).

Mr. Bury has adopted "with hesitation" M. Schmidt's theoretical metrical schemes, but has displayed some independence of judgment in this department. The first syllable of the fifth strophic verse of 'Nem.' v. is ignored in the metrical analysis, while the fourth verse has two syllables in excess. A large proportion of the Greek original is literally translated, and the version, though occasionally disfigured by eccentricity of interpretation, is generally excellent.

Appendix D is an interesting and suggestive essay on the thesis that the great games of Greece were due to the *tyrannis*, and that Phidon was really the founder of the Olympian games. It is more likely that he instituted the four-horse-chariot race (said to date from B.C. 680), and endeavoured to check Spartan influence at Olympia; while it is quite credible that the three minor great games were founded under the *tyrannis* to counterbalance the advantages accruing to Sparta from her ascendency at Olympia, and that the Panhellenic character of the Olympian games was enhanced by the colonization of Sicily, Corcyra, and other places to the west of Greece, and by the policy of the *tyrannis*.

Mr. Farnell's 'Greek Lyric Poetry' is a work of considerable merit, which, however, suffers from being too large and from awkward arrangement. The critical notes are placed with the rest at the end of the book, and Bergk's order is abandoned without enough gain to compensate for the inconvenience. The metrical schemes take up a large amount of space, while they are useless to students who do not understand lyric metres and superfluous for such as do. Many of them, moreover, are quite arbitrary. For instance, p. 228, Bacchylides, Frag. ix. (Bergk, 22), the upsilons of μανύει χρυσόν are made long, two consecutive syncopations being assumed. The scanning of τὸ δὲ παρ', p. 227, as a cyclic dactyl, is a mere error, like making ἐν θ- a short (p. 207).

We have noticed a few slips in the text, *e.g.*, p. 190, Anacreon, x. 2, σ' for σε; p. 211, l. 2, ὑγίης for ὑγιῆς; p. 225, θάλπησι for θάλπῃσι. On p. 211, in the ninth line of Simonides's famous piece Ἀνδρ' ἀγαθὸν μὲν ἀλαθέως γενέσθαι, the reading χαλεπὸν φᾶτ' ἐσθλὸν ἔμμεναι is given, and the common reading φάτ' ignored. On p. 82 we read, "The double liquid or nasal is never employed after *a* in Lesbian"; yet we find σελάννα in a fragment of Sappho, p. 160. The introductory essays contain much that is useful, but are generally too long.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

More Kin than Kind. By B. Loftus Tottenham. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Fan. By Henry Harford. 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

A Modern Dick Whittington; or, a Patron of Letters. By James Payn. 2 vols. (Cassell & Co.)

Lady Patty. By Mrs. Hungerford. (White & Co.)

Dr. Dumány's Wife: a Romance. By Maurus Jókai. Translated from the Hungarian by F. Steinitz. (Cassell & Co.)

'MORE KIN THAN KIND' is a fair sample of what is spoken of in some quarters as the "paying" novel. The meaning of the phrase is that the general run of novel-readers demand an unceasing flow of incident and intrigue, villainy in its darkest hues, startling displays of goodness and badness, without much reference to their motives, and as little as possible of commentary, meditation, disquisition, or mental analysis. This may or may not be an accurate estimate of the prevailing public taste, but it is evident that several novelists of the second and third ranks hold and act upon the opinion that their model is one to be worked down to rather than up to. The average literary quality of contemporary fiction suffers in consequence; and yet it is not to be denied that many novels turning upon the adventures of good and bad caricatures are well enough written to be entertaining, and that there is often much excellent work to counterbalance the exaggerated details. There is, at any rate, entertainment, combined with artistic treatment, in 'More Kin than Kind.'

'Fan: the Story of a Young Girl's Life,' is as dull and badly put together as it is coarse and repulsive. It is unnecessary to say more about a book which appears to be its author's first experiment in fiction. It is to be hoped it may also prove his last, if this is his idea of a readable novel.

Mr. James Payn has a workmanlike way of telling a story, and his last novel betrays the practised hand on every page. He conceives his plot, lays down its conditions, selects his group of characters, and then proceeds with exceptional skill to make these characters act and talk in a lifelike manner, so that the reader is pretty sure to find them interesting, whether he finds the plot strong or weak. It must be the tenth or twentieth time that the author of 'A Modern Dick Whittington; or, a Patron of Letters' (there is really nothing in the hero to remind one of Whittington; and the patron is a different character altogether), has undertaken to show how a young man may open, or attempt to open, an oyster with a steel pen. The topic has an interest of its own, and no doubt there is plenty of excuse for returning to it. Mr. Payn has had his finger on the pulse of the average reader, and ought to be able to judge as to his likes and dislikes. One regrets all the more to find that he is not content to rely on his

"warren" of a country house presided over by a tyrannical martinet, on the cleverly drawn inmates of the warren, on the neglected grandson who writes bad poetry and smart epigrams at twenty, and on the dissolute cynic of a baronet who gives him his start in London. There was quite enough for a good romance in the fortunes of Lawrence Merridew, of the girl whom he loves and the girl who loves him; but Mr. Payn seems to have thought that his public would not be satisfied without a respectable villain, with the word "villain" branded on his forehead, who sticks at no crime to advance his own interests. This is the least natural and the weakest character in the book, which is otherwise full of good things from every point of view.

Helen Gifford is the central figure in Mrs. Hungerford's sketch, and very charming she is. Her Belgravian mother, who plays the title *rôle*, Sir Rufus (whose baronetcy is one of the oldest in the *peerage!*), and an aunt, who represents a more subtle, because a more intelligent antagonism, endeavour to preach down Helen's heart and warp her will according to their different kinds and degrees of sympathy, or its absence. A certain army cousin, "Tom" by name and nature, is one of the best characters, and no one deals more effectually with the crass selfishness of Sir Rufus than he. The author is a little unjust to the "Royalties":

"They have given their names, but as for their *attending* ——! It is so hard to move even the minor princes and princesses, and when they give their names they think they have done all that is required of them. It is so cheap, you know, and still so satisfactory, —really quite an honor! [*sic*]"

Ungrateful this, surely, to a hard-worked class, whose services are in constant requisition. The story is marked with a good deal of the author's insight into girlish character, and the social selfishness of Lady Patty is not discouraged by the unexpected result of her plots.

The veteran Hungarian author Maurice Jokai has written a thoroughly sensational story, abounding in passages of vigorous description. The curtain draws up with the presentation of a railway accident in Switzerland. The reader is introduced to a very fashionable lady with her child, and soon afterwards to a mysterious Crœsus, who appears at first sight to be an American "silver king," but is discovered at last to be a Hungarian who has emigrated, and who relates the wonderful events of his life to our author. Dr. Dumany, for such is the name of the enigmatical plutocrat, had, it seems, studied medicine in Paris, and was made by a wealthy and avaricious uncle his heir. M. Jokai is able to supply some pictures of Hungarian rural life, which will have considerable freshness for the English reader, and some sarcastic stories of the system of voting at elections in that country. Dumany eventually sells his estates in Hungary, and as fortune everywhere clings to him and all that he touches turns to gold, he becomes a millionaire. M. Jokai describes his magnificence in gorgeous language, and in some of the passages rivals the exuberant vocabulary of such works as Edgar Poe's 'Fall of the House of Usher.' There is an Oriental splendour of diction throughout the whole tale. It seems necessary, however, for a Magyar to affect to treat a Slav as an inferior, and the novel contains many malicious remarks about the Slavonic inhabitants of Hungary. They are introduced as droll absurd elements, like the part the Irishman used to play in English novels and comedies. The dominant race (proud of its fancied kinship to the Turk?) affects to look down upon a people whose civilization is really far older than its own. When any Slavonic words are quoted they are written phonetically in Hungarian spelling, just as a missionary might commit to writing a new language in the Pacific. Thus on p. 21, where the death of a Pole and his wife is described, our author writes:—

"As her husband carried her away her curses pierced the air, and although I could not understand the words, I understood that she spoke of the 'Czrny Bog,' or as the Russians say 'Cserny Boh'—the Black God of the Slavs—Death."

From the context we judge that our author considers the first expression to be Polish and the second to be Russian. It is enough to say that they would be merely gibberish in the languages to which they are assigned. And yet on p. 45 M. Jokai complains of the way in which the Hungarians are spoken of and how little they are understood.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

The Paradise of the Pacific: Sketches of Hawaiian Scenery and Life. By the Rev. H. H. Gowen, late Chinese Missionary in Honolulu. (Skeffington.)—The title of this little book, the author tells us, conveys his first impression of these beautiful islands: "Never was name more fitly applied.....Never was there less disappointment in human things than the day when first the morning dawn revealed Honolulu to my eyes"; and the impression remained as vivid as ever after five years' residence. His "Sketches" consist for the most part of extracts, brightly and pleasantly written, from his familiar letters, and incidentally give some curious pictures of the way in which European civilization and native customs mingle or run side by side. There was, it seems, under the late King Kalakaua a considerable reactionary movement, more satisfactory from the æsthetic than—according to our author—from the moral standpoint; but the revival of native practices at the king's jubilee, the processions of boats, the games, and the feasting must have been full of interest. The immense proportions of the sugar industry, the increased rainfall due to arboriculture, and artesian wells are among the healthier signs of the white man's activity. The author's statistics of leprosy are terrible. Whether he is justified in attributing so largely and directly to "sin" a disease which prevails in so many countries, from Hawaii and India to Norway, may be doubted. It is an exaggeration, too, to speak of *awa* or *kava*, the harmless beverage made by masticating the root of the *Piper methysticum*, as a "most potent spirit." His notes of intercourse with the Chinese are interesting. Converts, he admits, are rare among them, but quality makes up in some degree for quantity, for the hindrances are due, he says, not to indifference, but to superstitions and abuses connected with that which is in itself so valuable an element in Chinese character and belief, a reverence for the elders and for the traditions of family life.

A Month in a Dandi. By Christina S. Bremner. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—This is a dainty book to handle, and a fairly pleasant book to read—at least for those who like their amusement mixed with more or less of solid matter. The author in her preface tells us how these notes and impressions were "originally written as an essay, and delivered to a literary society of which the writer had long been a member." This may account for the discursive character of a book which treats of many things besides its ostensible subject. The taking title, 'A Month in a Dandi,' covers not quite one-half of the contents of Mrs. Bremner's volume. On her way up from Delhi to Simla she touches lightly, if not always pertinently, upon many topics about which she has something shrewd or suggestive to say. She makes fun for her readers out of the average young military man, "often large-limbed and broad-shouldered, but small and undeveloped in the mind." When a young lieutenant, whose duties take up at most two hours of the day, complains to her of the laziness of "these niggers," Mrs. Bremner's reply, "But you know they keep *you*," provokes an emphatic, but utterly ignorant disclaimer of a well-known fact. Let us hope that the civilian's wife, as our author seems to be, mistook an abnormal for an average specimen of his class. Mrs. Bremner writes feelingly, from her own experience, of things hardly known to the ordinary globe-trotter. The dreadful heat of the plains in the hot weather, with its effects upon the Anglo-Indian temper; the plague of flies, mosquitoes, and other insects; the joy of cool nights without a punkah in the Hills, the dreariness of Simla during the rainy season, are all touched upon by the way with becoming emphasis as things which English men and women, especially women, have to put up with as cheerfully as they can. With a view to shirk the last-named of these inflictions, the brave lady, one fine July morning, set forth from Simla alone—for her promised companion had failed her at the last moment—on a venturesome journey of 150 miles to the snowy neighbourhood of Tibet. The *dandi*, or dandy, in which she travelled, and of which she speaks as "a kind of palanquin," was really, we suppose, a kind of hammock slung on a long pole, each end of which was carried on the shoulders of two men, the lady sitting sideways in the middle. The road itself, cut by Lord Dalhousie's engineers about forty years ago, and since known as the Hindustan and Tibet Road, is, in fact, a mere bridle-path, which winds along the face of the mountain gorges that overhang the torrents of the Upper Satlaj. Mrs. Bremner's travel-record will be found entertaining even by those who may have read and half forgotten Mr. Andrew Wilson's vivid narrative of a much longer journey in 'The Abode of Snow.' There is generally a certain freshness in a faithful transcript of one's own actual experiences, and the writer in this case has made fair use of her opportunities. In this part of the book she diverges, without due cause, into an essay of several pages on the origin and growth of the Hindu religion. Her remarks by the way on polyandry, missionaries, race-traits, and other matters of real pertinence, evince much shrewdness, enlightened sympathy, and independent thought. The sting of the book lies in the last two chapters, which readers for amusement only will probably skip. These two chapters deal with the objects of the National Indian Congress and with what Mrs. Bremner calls the growing poverty of India. On both these questions the writer has much to say which all thoughtful, unprejudiced Englishmen would do well to ponder. Are we doing our best to fulfil the promises made to India in 1833 and 1858? If the Congress asks for nothing more than what is just and reasonable—and such appears to be the simple truth—why does Anglo-Indian officialism greet the movement with lofty ridicule, or stand aloof from it in silent scorn? The case which Mrs. Bremner makes out for the Congress rests upon clearer, surer grounds than her contention as to India's growing poverty. An official inquiry, completed only a few years ago, seemed to point a rather different moral in

this respect. Nevertheless, in spite of weak places in Mrs. Bremner's reasoning, it remains a question whether the struggle for life among the masses in India is not harder now than it was before the Mutiny. In writing of things Indian the author has been careful to give in notes the English renderings of Indian words and phrases. May we thank her or her publishers for the happy innovation which placed these notes in the margin, not at the foot of the page? Here and there we come upon a doubtful rendering. *Topee* by itself does not mean a "pith hat," though *solah topee* would be so called. We thought that *khudá* meant a "god" or "idol," not the "ark" which contained the *khudá*. We doubt if all *coolies* are "Non-Aryan aborigines"; and *gheel*, a sort of pine, is usually spelt *cheel* or *chil*. And where did Mrs. Bremner learn that the Vedas are five thousand years old?

Tours in Scotland, edited by P. Hume Brown (Edinburgh, Douglas), is a brief supplement to 'Early Travellers in Scotland,' reviewed by us last November. These two new tours are Thomas Kirk's in 1677 and Ralph Thoresby's in 1681. Kirk got as far north as Kirkwall, and his journal is much the longer and more interesting of the two. He seems to have been a right jovial blade; and ale, claret, and "usquebah" figure largely in his narrative, along with notices of witchcraft and second sight, Gaelic and the Highland dress, mansions and inns, &c. To Mr. Hume Brown's editing we may accord the same praise as before, only "St. Egilshay" should be simply Egilshay, and Feteresso cannot be said to be "a few miles from Stonehaven." Also the duke prayed for conjointly with the king and queen was surely the Duke of York, not of Lauderdale.

THE love of camp life is more or less strongly implanted in every healthy human being. It leads to a revolt against the tyranny of civilization and to a temporary return to the freedom of our ancestors, altogether beneficial to the young and strong, and, when accompanied by mitigating circumstances, in part good for their elders. Wherever exploration has to be made or fighting to be done in comparatively unknown regions, the science of camping out has to be studied, and even in this country there is still scope for practice. That this is so is agreeably proved in *Camping Sketches*, by Mr. George R. Lowndes (Bentley & Son). The author and his companions, with guns, rods, and sketch-books for their amusement, lead us through moor and marsh, by river and loch, in Devon, Wales, and even Shetland, and pleasantly invite us to share their joys and griefs. From the comparative security of Bream's Buildings we accept the invitation in the spirit in which it is offered. We mourn with them over leaky tents, torn clothes, lost ponies, and other evils; and we rejoice when fine weather, beautiful scenery, a good basket of trout or a brace of wild duck, reward their enterprise. In all eight trips were undertaken, and the convenient and well-illustrated volume in which they are described may be recommended to our readers.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

An Enchanted Garden. By Mrs. Molesworth. (Fisher Unwin.)

The Kidnapped Squatter, and other Australian Tales. By Andrew Robertson. (Longmans & Co.)

The Valley Council. Edited by Percy Clarke. (Sampson Low & Co.)

Children's Stories in English Literature, from Shakespeare to Tennyson. By Henrietta C. Wright. (Fisher Unwin.)

IT is well known that Mrs. Molesworth's stories are popular in the nursery; but even she herself, perhaps, little suspects how pleased the mothers are to avail themselves of the excuse of reading aloud to the children when one of her books comes into the house. Nowadays fairyland cannot escape from a tinge of nineteenth century thought, but in 'An Enchanted Garden' this tinge is so slight as not to be injurious, and if a very obvious moral is to be found in every story in this pretty little book, it is, after all, only the moral so frequently insisted on in folk-tales proper—viz., the duty of thinking of others before yourself, and of being kind to birds and beasts. Mrs. Caretaker is the fairy who looks after the birds, butterflies, and flowers of the enchanted garden, and in addition to this performs one service which every day becomes more necessary in actual fact. She keeps the fairy tales in order:—

"'Ah, yes!' she says; 'we caretakers have a busy time of it, I can tell you, little as you might think it. *And* the stories—why, if I had nothing else to do, the looking after them would keep me busy. They take a deal of tidying. You 'd scarcely believe the state they come home in sometimes when they 've been out for a ramble—all torn and jagged and draggle-tailed, or else, what's worse, dressed up in such vulgar new clothes that their own mother, and I 'm as good as their mother, would scarcely know them again. No, no,' and she shook her head, 'I 've no patience with such ways.'"

Mr. Andrew Robertson probably considers 'The Kidnapped Squatter' as the best of his four Australian tales, otherwise he would scarcely have given it prominence over the others. We consider it the worst, and would award the palm to 'Jack Reevely.' In a 'Bush Adventure' the hero, pursued by a herd of wild cattle, jumps astride of a huge cow, who in turn carries him triumphantly out of danger. He is seized as a suspected runaway, delivered up to the police in Melbourne, and then makes his escape. Those who enjoy such a story may do so.

Mr. Percy Clarke, who is already known as the author of 'Three Diggers' and 'The New Chum in Australia,' has "edited" 'The Valley Council.' It purports to have been written by Thomas Bateman, and is unquestionably the work of an author of whom we shall hear again. Mr. Bateman describes a settlement in the extreme wilds of Australia, composed of atheistical socialistic vegetarians, who live a luxurious life in the midst of plenty, untold gold, and utterly absurd political institutions. Each inhabitant, male or female, became president and exercised supreme power for a day. Most of the realm is subterranean, and the hero at length escapes by an underground river in a barrel ballasted with gold, in a manner that reminds the reader strongly of Mr. Rider Haggard. All this is, of course, highly absurd; but the description of hardships experienced in the Australian desert, the knowledge of the country, and the delineation of character, prove that the author may yet make his mark.

It is questionable whether books containing an epitome of English literature should be placed in the hands of children at all. Too often they contain little more than the dry facts and dates in an author's life, while his work is treated as of quite secondary importance; or else they are mere cram-books, intended apparently to save the student the trouble of reading the original books. Miss Wright, at any rate, avoids the first of these faults. She gives no more than the absolutely necessary dates; she does not overload her pages with notices of minor writers, which merely serve to bewilder children; and she only touches on the lives of her authors so far as they influenced their writings. For these negative qualities thanks are due to her. Her idea, too, of interesting her readers in the authors by sketching the circumstances of their times, describing the audiences to which they addressed themselves, and the manner in which they did it, is good. But, unfortunately, her achievement does not come up to her conception in all respects. For example, although the description of Shakspeare's surroundings is interesting and appropriate, the epitomes of his plays are excessively dreary and calculated to deter most children from venturing on the original. She begins the story of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' thus:—

"The beautiful Hermia, daughter of Egeus, had two suitors, Lysander and Demetrius, and she loved Lysander, who seemed to her to have every virtue, and despised Demetrius, who displeased her in every way; and this in itself would not have mattered, but unhappily for Hermia her father heartily liked Demetrius, and heartily disliked Lysander, and thus it was impossible for them to agree as to which of the two Hermia should marry."

Ollendorf is a relief after a sentence of this kind. It would have been wiser for Miss Wright to have referred her readers to Lamb, if she considered it right to give the stories of the plays. The chapter on Bunyan is certainly the most successful in the book; his life and surroundings are well told, and we must confess to a great liking for the description of the first edition of the 'Pilgrim's Progress.' But the account of the story is much too long. A well-brought-up child will have already read the original: to him, then, the account will be superfluous; if he has not, it is so detailed that he will not trouble to read the real thing as well. Still many of the earlier chapters will undoubtedly create an interest for their subjects in the minds of children: the best appear to be those on Milton, on Bunyan, on Swift, and on history in the eighteenth century. The later chapters are more perfunctory, and a criticism like the following on Dickens is nonsense:—

"The great fault of Dickens lay in his habit of exaggeration. Nearly every character that he touched was thus either slightly caricatured or slightly idealized from its natural type, a fault which mars his art throughout."

In conclusion, since this book is, on the whole, written on right principles, it is worth pointing out one or two matters which require correction. The style is very slipshod. For example, Miss Wright seems to employ paragraphs without any regard to the sense, and begins several with an *and*. Superlatives are shamefully abused; thus, on a couple of pages, taken at random, we counted at least ten expressions denoting the highest praise. It seems hopeless to protest against "honor" and "color"; but, at any rate, even the Americans do not habitually divide "isl-and," "peacea-ble," "knowl-edge," as does Miss Wright. Then, again, it is rather absurd to write a long account of Dr. Johnson without mentioning Boswell's name: the recollection of him might have saved Miss Wright some unnecessary speculations about the real reason of Dr. Johnson's great reputation. It shows a somewhat inaccurate knowledge of English history to say that the failure of the 1745 rebellion was due to England's satisfaction with "the wise direction of the elder Pitt," and that Henry VII.'s wife Elizabeth was the daughter of Richard III. Thompson is an unusual way of spelling the name of the author of 'The Seasons,' as is Glammis that of Macbeth's second title; and Shakspeare's play of 'Richard III.' is not in three parts.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. METHUEN & Co. publish the *Speeches of Mr. Gladstone*, edited by Mr. Hutton (the Librarian of the National Liberal Club) and Mr. H. J. Cohen, and the collection is to form ten volumes, of which, apparently, the last has been published first. Mr. Gladstone has filled with matter worth reprinting so large a portion of the volumes of Hansard in recent times that it is a little difficult to decide upon what principles his speeches should be reprinted. We have much respect for Mr. Hutton's judgment on a matter which is partly one of literature and partly one of politics; but we should have thought that it would have been wise to reprint exhaustively Mr. Gladstone's speeches outside the House, and to leave his parliamentary speeches to be found in Hansard or in the files of the *Times* newspaper. Selection is

so difficult as to be, to our mind, impossible of satisfactory performance. At the same time the present volume, which deals with the years from 1888 to 1891 inclusive, is chiefly filled with speeches outside the House of Commons, and contains but a small portion of Mr. Gladstone's speeches within its walls, and of these some are representative; so that we are not finding fault.

MESSRS. LONGMAN & Co. publish *The Annual Register* for 1891. It is perhaps a pity that the English part (which is mainly, as it has been for many years, political) is not colourless as regards opinion, which we think such records should be. There are in it some trifling errors — "an evicted landlord" for *an evicting landlord*; "a private Bill" for *a private member's Bill*—but they are not numerous. In the Indian part the account of the National Congress is insufficient and unfair. We do not like the continual insertion of the names of the constituencies for which well-known members sit. "Mr. Goschen (St. George's, Hanover Square)" is a clumsy expression to describe the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Some of the foreign articles appear to be by foreign writers, and their style needs revision. We have now found all the fault we can, and have only to add that the work is most useful, and as well executed, on the whole, as it has been in recent years.

THE two handsome volumes containing Howell's *Familiar Letters*, which Mr. Nutt publishes, will be welcome to all lovers of the 'Epistolæ Hoelianæ,' and the labour and learning Mr. Jacobs has bestowed on the editing of them are worthy of warm recognition. He has been at pains to give a correct text; he has in a pleasant introduction furnished new particulars of Howell's life and pedigree, and has discussed the vexed problem of the authenticity of the letters; while in his notes he has identified personages mentioned in the letters, elucidated allusions, and thus greatly increased our understanding of the correspondence. On the question of the authenticity of the letters we are more sceptical than Mr. Jacobs, who, while he sees and proves that some of the letters are factitious, is inclined to think a larger proportion are genuine than we can admit. Considering, says Mr. Jacobs,

"the large amount of material in the 'Letters,' the errors are comparatively few in number, though, when he does go wrong, Howell makes no compliments, but lies like a trooper.....It is scarcely likely, nay almost impossible, that Howell twenty years after the event should remember that Charles came to Madrid on a Friday or that Buckingham was murdered on a Saturday."

We fail to see the impossibility, and, besides, Howell may have kept memoranda. As to the annotations, they are excellent—a trifle too numerous, and occasionally Mr. Jacobs goes out of his way to make an error, as when he calls Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell's 'Life of Don John of Austria' masterly, which it is far from being. The worst mistakes we have detected are in matters of geography, such as saying the Island of Rhé is "on the Breton coast"—a misleading statement and also inaccurate, for the Pertuis Breton is not the Breton coast—and writing "Mentz, now Metz." He could hardly have been guilty of the second blunder had he read Howell's text carefully. Mr. Jacobs has given at the end of his book a list of difficulties he cannot solve: an ill-advised proceeding, for an editor ought to try to maintain his reputation for erudition, and it is sometimes unwise to confess, although we all of us feel it, to an ignorance of things which we ought to be familiar with. Mr. Jacobs therefore need not have told the world that he did not know the source of a tolerably common tag, "Pro superi, quantum mortalia pectora cæcæ | Noctis habent!" which occurs in the 'Metamorphoses,' vi. 472–3. In saying this we are not doing more than pointing out that Mr. Jacobs, a scholar of wide reading and keen intelligence, is fallible like the rest of us. His work as editor is, as a rule, marked by learning, good sense, and carefulness; he has accumulated great stores of information, and above all he has added an excellent index. The volumes are extremely welcome; and their handsome appearance reflects credit on the publisher.

MR. F. BOASE has issued the first volume (A—H) of a highly valuable compilation, *Modern English Biography* (Truro, Netherton & Worth), for which every journalist will thank him. It contains a large number of memoirs constructed on the right principle for such a work—that of giving the bare facts and no opinions. The conciseness of these memoirs is not their least valuable quality, and their accuracy is great. We do not quite understand on what grounds Matthew Arnold and Robert Browning are left out, but they are evidently left out of set purpose. Other omissions are W. Allingham; Prof. Sheldon Amos (whose father is mentioned); Henricus Alanus, the editor of Cicero; F. Archer, the celebrated jockey; Babington, the editor of Hyperides; Bate, the carcinologist; the Rev. M. J. Berkeley; W. Chappell, the historian of music; Wilkie Collins; and Church, the Dean of St. Paul's. A few oversights may be worth noting for another edition. In the account of Robert Brett, of Stoke Newington, no mention is made of the memoir of him which Mr. Belcher published three years ago, and similarly Mr. Poole's biography of Sir R. Church is unrecorded. W. D. Christie's edition of Dryden might have been mentioned. Surely General Haynau need not have figured in a book on English biography because the draymen at Barclay & Perkins's assaulted him. There are really few holes to pick. The book shows on every page Mr. Boase's diligence and accuracy, and its chief deficiency lies in persons who died three or four years back. We have noticed three literals—"Hexaphorum" (twice) in col. 1041; "Caserte," col. 1103; and "Nemeian," col. 1513.

AN unusual number of London booksellers have forwarded their catalogues: Mr. Baker (good), Messrs. Broadbent & Andrews, Mr. Dobell (French literature), Messrs. Dulau (cryptogamic botany, also a mathematical catalogue), Mr. Edwards (fair), Messrs. Ellis & Elvey (two parts, valuable), Mr. Galway (good), Messrs. Garratt & Co., Mr. Glaisher, Messrs. Hatchard (politics), Mr. Jackson (interesting), Messrs. Jarvis & Son (good), Messrs. Jones & Evans (fair), Messrs. Maurice & Co., Mr. Menken (two catalogues), Mr. Nutt (linguistic, &c.), Mr. Palmer, Messrs. Parsons & Sons (fair), Messrs. Rimell (fine art), Messrs. Sotheran (good), Mr. E. Spencer (two catalogues), Mr. W. Spencer (good), Mr. Streletzki, and Mr. and Mrs. Tregaskis (two handsome illustrated catalogues, MSS., bookbinding, art, &c.). The catalogues on our table from country booksellers are those of Mr. Downing and Mr. Thistlewood of Birmingham and the Midland Educational Company, Mr. Gilbert of Bournemouth, Messrs. Matthews & Brooke of Bradford (interesting), Messrs. Fawn & Son of Bristol (good), Messrs. Macmillan & Bowes of Cambridge (Dr. Phillips's library), Mr. Brown (good), Mr. Cameron (good), Mr. Clay, and Mr. Johnston (fair) of Edinburgh, Mr. Commin of Exeter, Mr. Teal of Halifax, Mr. Potter and Messrs. Young & Sons of Liverpool, Mr. Iredale of Torquay (Americana), and Mr. Pollard of Truro.

WE have on our table *Property: its Origin and Development*, by C. Letourneau (W. Scott), —*Lunacy Laws: an Explanatory Treatise on the Lunacy Acts, 1890–1*, by D. Chamier (Wilson),—*A Trip round the World*, by C. Hill (Digby & Long), — *Walks in Holland*, by P. Lindley (30, Fleet Street), — *Lectures on Slavery and Serfdom in Europe*, by W. R. Brownlow (Burns & Oates), — *The Battle of Spicheren*, by Brevet-Major G. F. R. Henderson (Gale & Polden), — *Batting, Bowling, Fielding*, by W. G. Grace (Bristol, Arrowsmith), —*The Spirit of Modern Philosophy*, by J. Royce (Boston, U.S., Houghton & Co.),—*Needlework for Student Teachers*, by A. K. Smith (City of London Depôt),—*Railways and Railway Men* (Chambers), — *What We are Coming To*, by Miles L'Estrange (Edinburgh, Douglas),—*Sarah Best's Work-Basket*, by Mary H. Pickersgill-Cunliffe (S.P.C.K.),—*Hetty's Garden Party*, by E. Leslie (S.S.U.),—*Travellers' Tales*, by F. C. Philips and others (Simpkin),—*Sandy and other Folk*, by M. N. Mann (Glasgow, Hodge), — *Selected Poems*, by W. Whitman (New York, Webster), — *Lady Bountiful, a Play in Four Acts*, by A. W. Pinero (Heinemann), — *Rameses II., a Drama of Ancient Egypt, in Five Acts*, by G. Bantock (Stott), — *Richard Savage, a Play*, by C. Cotton (Watts),—*The Name above every Name, Sermons*, by C. D. Bell (Arnold), — *Village Sermons*, by the late R. W. Church (Macmillan),—*Sermons to Young Men*, by the Lord Bishop of London and others (S.P.C.K.), — *The Pastoral Visitation of the Sick and Suffering*, by H. Sidebotham (Wells Gardner), — *The Hibbert Lectures, 1891: Lectures on the Origin and Growth of the Conception of God*, &c., by Count G. d'Alviella (Williams & Norgate),—*A Manual of Theology*, by T. B. Strong (Black),—*Witnesses of these Things*, by A. B. Tucker (Griffith & Farran),—*The Shadow of the Cross in our Lord's Ministry*, by the Rev. H. A. Birks (S.P.C.K.), — *La Question des Mythes*, by M. F. Robiou (Paris, Bouillon),—*Henrik Ibsen et le Théâtre contemporain* (Paris, Lecène, Oudin & Co.), — *Le Capitaine Ripaille*, by A. d'Artois (Paris, Calmann Lévy),—and *Duel féminin*, by G. Genevoix (Paris, Calmann Lévy).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Hall's (N.) Divine Brotherhood, cr. 8vo. 4/ cl.
Newbolt's (Rev. W. C. E.) Penitence and Peace, Addresses on 51st and 23rd Psalms, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Poetry.

Yarrington's (W. H. H.) Australian Verses, cr. 8vo. 2/6 swd.

Music.

Watson's (J. L.) New Songs to Sing, Part 1, roy. 8vo. 2/ swd.

History and Biography.

Watson's (W.) The Adventures of a Blockade Runner, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl. (Adventure Series.)

Geography and Travel.

Jones (H. L.) and Lockwood's (C. B.) Swin, Swale, and Swatchway, or Cruises down the Thames, &c., 10/6 cl.
Sun Pictures from Many Lands, 4to. 3/6 swd.

Philology.

Leaf's (W.) A Companion to the Iliad for English Readers, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Strachan (J.) and Wilkins's (A. E.) Analecta Græca, Passages for Translation; Analecta Latina, Passages for Translation, cr. 8vo. 2/6 each, cl.
Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel, with Supplementary Extracts from the Others, a Revised Text, edited by C. Plummer, 8vo. 10/6 half-russia.

Science.

Dutton's (T.) Digestion and Diet Rationally Discussed, 2/ cl.
Nixon's (R. C. J.) Elementary Plane Trigonometry, 7/6 cl.
Southam's (A. D.) Electrical Engineering as a Profession, and How to Enter It, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Thomson's (J. A.) The Study of Animal Life, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl. (University Extension Manuals.)

General Literature.

Autobiography of a Slander, by Edna Lyall, with Twenty Illustrations by L. Speed, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Beresford's (Max) Belhaven, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/ cl.
Boldrewood's (R.) Nevermore, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Coleman's (J.) Wife, yet no Wife, a Story of To-day, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Fletcher's (L.) Into the Unknown, a Romance of South Africa, cr. 8vo. 4/ cl.
Hardy's (T.) Desperate Remedies, Popular Edition. 3/6 cl.
Jocelyn's (Mrs. R.) Drawn Blank, a Novel, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Kennard's (Mrs. E.) A Homburg Beauty, 12mo. 2/ bds.
Member (The) for Wrottenborough, edited by his "Alter Ego" Arthur A'Beckett, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Scattered Leaves, by a Banker, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.
Trinity College Pictorial, a Tercentenary Souvenir (Dublin), 1892, 4to. 2/6 swd.
Underhill's (A.) Our Silver Streak, or the Yachtsman's Guide, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Dräseke (J.): Apollinarios v. Laodicea, 16m.
Schwarze (A.): Die äussere Entwicklung der afrikanischen Kirche, 7m.
Weiss (B.): Die katholischen Briefe, 7m. 50.

Law.

Karlowa (O.): Römische Rechtsgeschichte, Vol. 2, 13m.
Wasserschleben (H.): Deutsche Rechtsquellen d. Mittelalters, 8m.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Catálogo de la Colección de Monedas y Medallas de M. V. Quadras y Ramon, 125fr.
Fabriczy (C. v.): Filippo Brunelleschi, 20m.
Handbuch der klassischen Altertums-Wissenschaft, hrsg. v. I. v. Müller, Vol. 1, Part 2, and Vol. 4, Div. I, Part 1, 15m.
Wosinsky (M.): Das prähistorische Schanzwerk v. Lengyel, 6m.

Drama.

Maizeroy (R.): Le Miroir, 3fr. 50.

History and Biography.

Bapst (G.): Souvenirs d'un Cannonier de l'Armée d'Espagne, 30fr.
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Cardon (G.): La Fondation de l'Université de Douai, 10fr.
Godré (L. N.): Parnell, sa Vie et sa Fin, 2fr.
Lamprecht (K.): Deutsche Geschichte, Vol. 2, 6m.
Schmid (K. A.): Geschichte der Erziehung, Vol. 2, Part 1, 20m.

Philology.

Aigre (F.): Langue anglaise, Idiotismes et Proverbes, 3fr.
Auvray (L.): Les Manuscrits de Dante des Bibliothèques de France, 6fr.
Bourdon (B.): L'Expression des Émotions dans le Langage, 7fr. 50.
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Ribbeck (O.): Geschichte d. römischen Dichtung, Vol. 3, 9m.
Rzach (A.): Metrische Studien zu den sibyllinischen Orakeln, 1m. 60.

General Literature.

Chabot (A.): Le Marquis de Saint-Étienne, 3fr. 50.
Delpit (A.): Belle-Madame, 3fr. 50.
Mendès (C.): Le Soleil de Paris, 3fr. 50.
Œuvres de Madame A. Daudet, 5fr.
Serrano (Madame la Maréchale): Choses vraies, 3fr. 50.

JACOBITE SONG.

1715.

Now who will speak, and lie not,
And pledge not life, but give?
Slaves herd with herded cattle:
The dawn grows bright for battle,
And if we die, we die not;
And if we live, we live.

The faith our fathers fought for,
The kings our fathers knew,
We fight but as they fought for:
We seek the goal they sought for,
The chance they hailed and knew,
The praise they strove and wrought for,
To leave their blood as dew
On fields that flower anew.

Men live that serve the stranger;
Hounds live that huntsmen tame;
These life-days of our living
Are days of God's good giving
Where death smiles soft on danger
And life scowls dark on shame.

And what would you do other,
Sweet wife, if you were I?
And how should you be other,
My sister, than your brother,
If you were man as I,
Born of our sire and mother,
With choice to cower and fly
And chance to strike and die?

No churl's our oldworld name is,
The lands we leave are fair:
But fairer far than these are,
But wide as lands and seas are,
But high as heaven the fame is
That if we die we share.

Our name the night may swallow,
Our lands the churl may take;
But night nor death may swallow,
Nor hell's nor heaven's dim hollow,
The star whose height we take,
The star whose light we follow
For faith's unfaltering sake,
Till hope that sleeps awake.

Soft hope's light lure we serve not,
Nor follow, fain to find:
Dark time's last word may smite her
Dead, ere man's falsehood blight her;
But though she die they swerve not
Who cast not eye behind.

Faith speaks when hope dissembles:
Faith lives when hope lies dead;
If death as life dissembles,
And all that night assembles
Of dreams by dawn lie dead,
Faint hope that smiles and trembles
May tell not well for dread:
But faith has heard it said.

Now who will fight, and fly not,
And grudge not life to give?
And who will strike beside us
If life's or death's light guide us
For if we die, we die not:
And if we live, we live.

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

ALADDIN AND THE ENCHANTED LAMP.

Trinity College, Cambridge, July 7, 1892.

THE translation of the story of Aladdin by Mr. John Payne, published by the Villon Society in 1889, is described as being "done into English from the recently discovered Arabic text."

In the 'Memoirs of Sir William Jones,' by Lord Teignmouth (8vo. ed. 1807), I read (p. 140), "Of his uncommon industry many proofs might be enumerated, and among others the copying of several Arabic manuscripts, of which one was the entertaining romance of 'Bedreddin Hassan,' or 'Aladdin's Lamp,' from a most elegant specimen of Arabian calligraphy."

It would be interesting to know from what MS. this transcript was made. Possibly Sir William Jones found it at Paris when he was there at the end of 1769 with Lord Spencer and his family. The transcript ought to be among his own papers.

Are there, then, two MSS. of the story of Aladdin? or is the newly discovered MS. the same as that which Sir William Jones copied?

W. ALDIS WRIGHT.

COACHING AND CRAMMING.

Powis Square, W., July 9, 1892.

YOUR issue of to-day has a letter under the above title, blaming me for not giving "names or references" in my article in the *Nineteenth Century*, and for my "strange ignorance." That article was meant for a defence of private tutors against attacks. I was arguing principles, not attacking individuals, and carefully eschewed personalities. I knew that Mr. M. Arnold was the man who used the words I thought, and think, meaningless. But he was dead. I thought myself free to quote what I thought an attack, but not to give the name. So far from Mr. Arnold having made any "slighting allusion" to me, he was good enough to take much kindly interest in me and my career, and we had a long talk about competitive examinations and all connected therewith not long before his lamented death. WALTER WREN.

THE TERCENTENARY OF DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Dublin, was holding festival throughout last week as though no general election were taking place on which depend its own fate and the fate of Ireland. Invitations were issued by the governing body to representatives of all the principal universities of the world, and to a large number of individual scholars and men of science in addition; and although many distinguished continental scholars were unable to leave their university duties at this season, the total number of guests was not fewer than 250, and the names to be mentioned presently will show that the representation of the learned world was good in quality as well as in quantity. Delegates were present from the Cape of Good Hope, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Kingston, Montreal, New Brunswick, Toronto, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Punjaub University, New Zealand, the Royal Society, Durham, King's College, University College, Victoria University, Belfast, the Catholic University of Ireland, Cork, Galway, the Royal College of Physicians (Ireland), Royal University of Ireland, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews, Aberystwith, Bangor, National Academy of Sciences (U.S.A.), California, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Yale, Buda-Pesth, Vienna, Ghent, Copenhagen, the Institute of France, Aix, Caen, Montpellier, the University of France, the Prussian Academy, Berlin, Erlangen, Göttingen, Heidelberg, Kiel, Leipzig, Munich, Rostock, Strasburg, Amsterdam, Leyden, Utrecht, Rome, Bologna, Padua, Christiania, St. Petersburg, Bâle, Berne, Geneva, Lausanne, Cambridge, and Oxford. It may be said at once that the arrangements were excellent, and all the various functions went off without a hitch; and no higher praise than this could be given to the honorary secretaries, Mr. J. H. Bernard and Prof. D. J. Cunningham, on whom the chief burden of the arrangements fell. Everything was done for the convenience of the guests, who were made members of the University Club and also had the privilege of using the rooms of the Stephen's Green Club and of the Royal Irish Academy and the Royal Dublin Society. The weather, though often threatening, was for the most part brilliantly fine, and added greatly to the success of the festival. Only regret for the enforced absence of Prof. Palmer, one of the original secretaries of the festival, and for the sad reason of it, broke the universal sense of enjoyment of a most successful celebration.

The festival began on Tuesday, July 5th, with a reception of all the guests by the Provost (Dr. Salmon) in the Examination Hall, a most picturesque ceremony, since the changing groups of the visitors and the various colours of their robes and hoods, as they passed on from the reception to form up for the procession which followed, gave unusual life and brilliancy to the courts of Trinity College. Among those present at the reception were the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, General Viscount Wolseley, the Vice-Chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge, the Principals of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and St. Andrews, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Bishops of Oxford, Peterborough, and Salisbury, the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, Profs. Blass, Gomperz, Lannelongue (Paris), Butcher, Veitch, G. G. Ramsay, Foster, Rendel Harris, Robertson Smith, Sir H. Acland, Burdon-Sanderson, Driver, Holland, Ince, Max Müller, Nettleship, Sayce, and Sir J. Stainer, Drs. Holden, J. B. Mayor, Postgate, Sandys, Verrall, Bywater, Robinson Ellis, Martineau, Rutherford, and many more. At the conclusion of the reception the guests formed up into procession, the students and scholars of the College leading the way, followed by the representatives of the various countries in alphabetical order, then the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, and finally the Senate, honorary graduates, professors, and Fellows of Dublin herself. The procession, admirably arranged, and forming a most imposing sight, on account of the diversity and brilliance of the various academic robes, marched through the streets of Dublin to St. Patrick's Cathedral to take part in the commemoration service, in which a hearty and impressive ceremony was closed by a vigorous and slightly polemical sermon by Dean Jellett; after which the congregation made their way back through the crowded streets to luncheon in Trinity College or with private hosts. The afternoon, in addition to a cricket match between Cambridge and Dublin Universities, was occupied by a garden party in the Fellows' Garden, during which a mulberry tree was planted by Miss Salmon, and a Sapphic ode was sung, written for the occasion by Prof. Tyrrell. In the evening, as on every evening of the festival except Wednesday, the College entertained a large number of guests at dinner in the Hall, in the organization and oratory of which Prof. Mahaffy played a prominent part. After dinner on the first evening most of the guests made their way to the Leinster Hall, to hear the performance by the University Choral Society of the Tercentenary Ode, written by Prof. Savage Armstrong and composed by Prof. Sir R. Stewart. Finally, the proceedings of the day closed with a crowded and brilliant ball at the Mansion House, given by the Lord Mayor.

On Wednesday the principal ceremonies were the conferring of honorary degrees in the morning, and the tercentenary banquet in the evening. For the former, the Examination Hall was again filled by a crowd of robes of every hue, conspicuous then, as always, being the orange robes of the French doctors, and the scarlet and blue of Edinburgh. The list of degrees was a long and distinguished one. The degree of Master of Engineering was conferred on Lord Armstrong and Sir Benjamin Baker; that of Doctor of Letters on Prof. Blass, Prof. Butcher, Mr. Bywater, Prof. Gomperz, Dr. Holden, Dr. J. B. Mayor, the Provost of Oriel (Mr. D. B. Monro), Prof. Max Müller, Prof. Nettleship, the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge (Dr. Peile), Prof. G. G. Ramsay, Dr. J. S. Reid, Dr. Sandys, Prof. Tucker, Prof. Wilkins, Prof. Driver, Prof. Robertson Smith, Dean Payne Smith, the Bishop of Peterborough, the Rev. J. Drummond, the Rev. J. Martineau, Prof. I. H. Hall (New York), Prof. Rendel Harris, Prof. H. B. Swete, Dr. J. H. Thayer (Cambridge, U.S.A.), Prof. A. Vámbéry, Prof. Hodgkin (Newcastle), Prof. D. Masson, Dr. E. Moore, Prof. Skeat, Mr. Leslie Stephen, and finally Mr. Alma Tadema, Mr. Henry Irving, and Sir Frederic Leighton. The following were created Doctors of Sciences: Prof. Burdon Sanderson, Prof. M. Foster, Prof. L. Hermann (Königsberg), Sir G. M. Humphry, Prof. J. Köllman (Bâle), Prof. Macalister, Prof. Richet (Paris), Sir W. Turner, Prof. Waldeyer (Berlin), Prof. Bonney, the Rev. W. H. Dallinger, Sir A. Geikie, Prof. O. C. Marsh (Yale), Mr. J. H. Gladstone, Prof. Liveing, Lord Rayleigh, Prof. J. J. Thomson, Prof. T. E. Thorpe, Prof. W. A. Tilden, Prof. Brioschi (Milan), Prof. Luigi (Rome), Mr. Glaisher, Prof. Gordan (Erlangen), Mr. E. J. Routh, Prof. G. H. Darwin, Prof. S. Newcomb (Washington), and Mr. Isaac Roberts. The degree of Doctor of Music was conferred on Dr. Hubert Parry; that of Doctor of Medicine on Dr. Billings (Washington), the President of the Royal College of Surgeons (Mr. T. Bryant), the President of the Royal College of Physicians (Sir A. Clark), Prof. Gusserow (Berlin), Mr. J. Hutchinson, Prof. T. G. Stewart; and that of Doctor of Laws on Prof. Holland, M. Leroy-Beaulieu, Sir F. Pollock, Prof. A. Wagner (Berlin), and General F. A. Walker (Mass., U.S.A.). The new doctors were introduced in groups by Prof. Tyrrell, in the absence of the Public Orator, Prof. Palmer, and were received with considerable cheering by the audience, which filled the hall and gallery. In the afternoon the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Zetland gave a most enjoyable garden party in the grounds of the Viceregal Lodge in the Phœnix Park, where the doctors again appeared in their robes. The tercentenary banquet was, from an oratorical point of view, the centre of the whole festival. The Leinster Hall was crowded with 600 guests, and the Chancellor himself (Lord Rosse) presided over it. Among those at the high table were the Lord Lieutenant, the Provost, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Lord Primate, the Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Wolseley, Lord Dufferin, Lord Londonderry, Lord Kelvin, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, the Right Hon. D. Plunket, and Mr. Lecky. The speeches were good and the audience enthusiastic, the oratorical honours of the evening being borne off by Mr. Plunket and Dr. Butler, though no one spoke more happily, or was received more heartily, than the Provost.

On Thursday the streets of Dublin were again enlivened by a procession in full academical costume, this time to the Leinster Hall, where the delegates from the universities of the world presented their addresses of congratulation to the University of Dublin. The Provost again made an excellent and most genial speech of welcome, and was followed by the Lord Mayor, after which a delegate of each country delivered a short speech of congratulation, and the addresses were handed to the Chancellor, who closed the proceedings by thanking the delegates for their attendance. In the afternoon Viscount Wolseley and Lady Wolseley gave a garden party at the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, which, like the other garden parties of the week, gave the English and foreign guests a welcome opportunity of making acquaintance with the residents in Dublin and its neighbourhood. The day closed with a dramatic performance in the Gaiety Theatre.

Friday was the concluding day of the festival, and on this day some little time was left for the guests to visit the permanent objects of interest in Dublin, such as the two cathedrals, the library of Trinity College, and the new science and art collections in Kildare Street. In the morning, however, addresses were given to the students by a number of the most distinguished guests, such as M. Vámbéry, Prof. Blass, Prof. Cremona, and many more. The college races in the afternoon provided a centre for a very large social gathering; and, finally, a brilliantly successful university ball in the Leinster Hall brought the programme of the festival to an end. In conclusion, it is only necessary to repeat that the tercentenary celebration was admirably conducted throughout, and it is certain that those who were present at it will retain the most lively recollection of the hospitality of their Irish friends.

THE INCORPORATION OF HULL.

DR. LAMBERT writes:—

"May I thank you for your review of 'Two Thousand Years of Gild Life,' and for the indication of some errors in the text? Into the controversial matter I will not now enter, but there is one paragraph in which your reviewer, in turn, must allow me to correct him. He says, 'Dr. Lambert is also guilty of the extraordinary misstatement that the town of Hull was the first of the kingdom to receive a charter of incorporation.' The guilt is not mine. It belongs to Dr. Stubbs ('Const. Hist.,' iii. 586, note). 'The charter of Hull, 18 Hen. VI., is said to be the first charter in which incorporation is distinctly granted to a town; Merewether and Stephens, p. xxxiv.'"

For any statement made or opinion expressed by Dr. Stubbs we entertain the profoundest respect; but in the particular case mentioned in Dr. Lambert's letter the author of the 'Constitutional History of England' was careful to show that it was not his own opinion he was expressing relative to Hull being the first borough distinctly incorporated by charter, but that of Merewether and Stephens, to whose work on corporations he refers. Recent investigations have clearly demonstrated that Merewether and Stephens were decidedly wrong in their statement, as Dr. Lambert will see if he will turn to the exhaustive work on the 'Gild Merchant,' by Dr. Gross, of Harvard University, p. 93, note 3.

SALES.

IN the collection of early English poetry from the library of a collector, sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge at their rooms on June 27th and two succeeding days, the following articles brought high prices. Baldwin's Canticles of Salomon, 19*l.* 5*s.* Austin's Naps upon Parnassus, 6*l.* 5*s.* Benlowe's Theophila, 11*l.* 15*s.* Bodenham's Belvedere, 9*l.* 5*s.* Brathwayt's Strapado for the Divell, 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Brown's Britannia's Pastorals, 12*l.* Barclay's Brant's Ship of Fools, Pynson's edition, 42*l.*; and Cawood's edition, 16*l.* 10*s.* Chalkhill's Thealma and Clearchus, 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Chapman's Ovid's Banquet, 5*l.* 15*s.* Chaucer's Workes, Bonham's edition, 30*l.*; Kyngston's, 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and Speght's, 5*l.* Churchyarde's Chippes, 8*l.* 5*s.*; and his Challenge, 14*l.* 5*s.* Coryat's Crudities, 13*l.*; and his Odcombian Banquet, 6*l.* 6*s.* Cowley's Poetical Blossoms, 28*l.* 15*s.* Crashaw's Steps to the Temple, 9*l.* 15*s.* Crowley's Voyce of the Last Trumpet, 12*l.* 5*s.* Daniel's Small Poems, 8*l.* 10*s.*; and his Poetical Works, 6*l.* 15*s.* Donne's Poems, 5*l.* Drant's Horace, 4*l.* 15*s.* Drayton's Poly-Olbion, 18*l.* 10*s.* Drummond's Flowers of Sion and Poems, 13*l.* 10*s.* Dubuisson's Armorial, 24*l.* Durfey's Pills to Purge Melancholy, 9*l.* 10*s.* Fletcher's Locusts and Purple Island, 10*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Fraunce's Countess of Pembroke's Yvychurch, 22*l.* 10*s.* Gascoigne's Posies, 8*l.* 5*s.*; his Steele Glas and Droomme of Doomesday, 9*l.* 13*s.* Gower de Confessione Amantis, 10*l.* 15*s.* Greene's Groat's Worth of Witte, and other works, 45*l.* 2*s.* Harvey's Letters and Sonnets, 9*l.* 5*s.* Herrick's Hesperides, 16*l.* Heywood's Spider and Fly, 9*l.* 9*s.* Holborn Drollery, 5*l.* 5*s.* Homer, translated by Chapman, 11*l.* 5*s.* Hunnis's Hyve full of Hunnye and Sobs for Sinne, 13*l.* 16*s.* Hutton's Follie's Anatomie, 5*l.* 5*s.* Lawes's Psalmes, 8*l.* Lok's Ecclesiastes, 7*l.* 7*s.* Lovelace's Lucasta, 25*l.* 10*s.* Marlowe's Rich Jew of Malta, 15*l.* 10*s.*; and his Hero and Leander, 7*l.* 10*s.* Mercier's Angliæ Speculum, 6*l.* 10*s.* Mirrour for Magistrates, the six old editions, 37*l.* Ovid's Elegies, by Marlow, 8*l.* 10*s.* Peacham's Minerva, 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Quarles's Emblems, 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Ritson's Old Riddles, and other Pieces, 15*l.* Roy's Satire on Cardinal Wolsey, 5*l.* Schoole of Slovenrie, 14*l.* 10*s.* Shakespeare's Plays, first folio edition, but title facsimiled, 208*l.*; his fourth edition, 31*l.*; and his Rape of Lucrece, 17*l.* Shenstone's Poems, 7*l.* 5*s.* Sheppard's Epigrams, 10*l.* 10*s.* Southwell's St. Peter's Complaint and Mœoniæ, 12*l.* 1*s.* Spenser's Faerie Queene, 16*l.*; and his Colin Clout, Hymnes, and Shepheard's Calendar, 54*l.* Suckling's Fragmenta Aurea, 9*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Storer's Life of Wolsey, 9*l.* Verstegan's Odes, 11*l.* Virgil's Æneis, by Bishop G. Douglas, 25*l.* Waller's Poems, 10*l.* 10*s.* Wither's Emblemes, 18*l.* 10*s.* Wit and Drollery, 7*l.* 15*s.* Young's Night Thoughts, with Blake's designs, 23*l.* 10*s.* Total, 2,467*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

Messrs. Puttick & Simpson sold the library of the late Mr. G. F. Gilbey on Wednesday, July 6th, and the next two days. The following prices were realized: H. Playford's Apollo's Banquet, 1690, fetched 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Cotton Mather's Wonders of the Invisible World, 16*l.* English Historical Society's Publications, 29 vols., 6*l.* 10*s.* Sussex Archæological Collections, 22 vols., 7*l.* 10*s.* Chronicles and Memorials, 100 vols., 21*l.* Annals of Sporting and Fancy Gazette, 11*l.* 10*s.* Adolphus's Memoirs of Bannister, Comedian, grangerized, 33*l.* A Collection of 538 old "Ex-Libris," 15*l.* Punch, 48 vols., 5*l.* 10*s.* Henry VII.'s Decreta de Ordine Garterii, MSS. on vellum, sæc. xvi., 20*l.* Collection of 68 rare Maps of America, 10*l.* Angas's South Australia, 10*l.* 10*s.* Young's Night Thoughts, plates by Blake, 7*l.*

THE POETS' NIGHTINGALES.

HAD not my note printed a fortnight ago been already far too long, I should have added the following as a postscript.

In annotating Habington's verses addressed to "The Honourable my much honoured Friend, R. B., Esquire" ('Castara,' part i.), in which occur the lines—

> Then force wrong'd Philomel, hearing my moan
> To sigh my greater griefs, forget her own,

the editor, C. A. Elton, animadverts on the general practice of poets in perpetuating the "classical error" of making the nightingale a melancholy bird. He was writing in 1812, and mentions how, fourteen years before, Coleridge had "vindicated the sprightliness of the bird's tones," surmising (surely quite gratuitously) that Coleridge had "in view the following passage of Sylvester's Dubartas." As no one reads the 'Divine Weekes' nowadays, and as the passage is much above the average of that lengthy and frigid poem, it may be worth reprinting:—

> Good Lord! how oft, in a green oaken grove,
> In the cool shadow have I stood, and strove
> To marry mine immortal lays to theirs,
> Rapt with delight of their delicious airs!

And yet, methinks, in a thick thorn I hear
A nightingale to warble sweetly clear.
One while she bears the base; anon the tenor;
Anon the treble; then the counter-tenor;
Then all at once, as it were, challenging
The rarest voices with herself to sing.
Thence thirty steps, amid the leafy sprays
Another nightingale repeats her lays,
Just note for note; and adds some strain at last
Which she has conned all the winter past.
The first replies, and descants thereupon
With divine warbles of division,
Redoubling quavers; and so, turn by turn,
Alternately they sing away the morn.
'Fifth Day.'

Elton goes on to quote the tribute of another poet, Isaak Walton, which, however familiar, can never be stale: "He, that at midnight should hear, as I have often done, the sweet descants, the natural rising and falling, the doubling and redoubling, of the nightingale's voice, might well be lifted above the earth"; and adds that in his own opinion, "'The one low piping sound more sweet than all,' as Mr. Coleridge expresses it," is the nightingale's only mournful note, and that this "is more nearly allied to tenderness than sorrow." J. D. C.

Literary Gossip.

THE Duke of Argyll is going to publish in the autumn, through Mr. Murray, a volume on 'The Unseen Foundations of Society.' It professes to be an examination of the "fallacies and failures of economic science due to neglected elements."

MR. MURRAY also promises four lectures delivered by Mr. Gore in the Cathedral of St. Asaph, under the title of 'The Mission of the Church.'

PROF. GUIDO BIAGI, Prefect of the Laurentian Library at Florence, invited to attend the Tercentenary festivities, and unable to go, has presented the University of Dublin with an album containing photographic facsimiles, specially made for the purpose, of various Irish codices preserved in that historic collection. The album, which is forty centimètres wide and fifty long, is bound in an exact reproduction of the binding, known as Laurentiana, which covers all the old books of the Medici period, still chained to their desks in the long hall known as that of Michael Angelo. An elegant Latin epistle, written by Dr. Biagi to explain and deplore his absence and to introduce his gift, is illuminated in mediæval style on parchment, and the initial letter contains a beautifully finished portrait of Lorenzo the Magnificent. Both as to its inherent character and its execution this gift leaves nothing to be desired.

'FOR THE SHELLEY CENTENARY' is the name of a poem which has been written by Mr. Theodore Watts. It will appear in the *Magazine of Art* for August, with a full-page illustration of an imaginative kind by Mr. Ricketts.

THERE seems to be a demand for shorter biographies than those that have of late been usual. Mr. Murray announces two such: a memoir of Darwin, by Mr. F. Darwin, founded on 'The Life and Letters of Charles Darwin'; and 'Jenny Lind the Artist,' abridged from the somewhat lengthy life by Canon Scott-Holland and Mr. Rockstro.

M. EUGÈNE REVILLOUT, the well-known Egyptologist, is on the point of publishing the oration of Hyperides against Athenogenes, which he was fortunate enough to discover in a papyrus MS. offered to him for sale nearly four years ago, and acquired, owing to his representations, by the Louvre. The discovery was announced in the *Revue des Études Grecques* at the beginning of 1889, and recently M. Revillout has published a full description of it, and substantially the whole text, in a memoir communicated to the *Revue Égyptologique;* but the formal *editio princeps* has yet to appear, and will constitute the next part of M. Revillout's 'Corpus Papyrorum Ægyptorum.'

IT is remarkable that, whereas no works of the other Greek orators have yet been discovered among the papyri brought from Egypt, with the exception of two speeches by Isocrates and a few minute fragments of Demosthenes, six orations of Hyperides, more or less perfect, have now come to light from this source. The new discovery has, further, this special interest, that it is one of the two speeches named by Longinus as masterpieces of the style of Hyperides. It belongs to the class of private orations, and was composed by Hyperides to be spoken by a client who was plaintiff in an action for conspiracy to defraud. Athenogenes had sold a shop, with its goodwill and liabilities, to the plaintiff, but has misled him as to the amount of the incumbrances; and the plaintiff brings the action to annul the contract.

THE full text, which is to be accompanied by a facsimile, will be looked for with great interest; but it will have to be received with all reserve, for it is evident that the papyrus is very considerably mutilated, and a good deal of the text, as provisionally published in the *Revue Égyptologique*, is due solely to M. Revillout's imagination, and is sometimes far from satisfactory. M. Revillout appears somewhat anxious to exalt the importance of his MS. at the expense of the other five orations of Hyperides, the MSS. of which are in the British Museum; but international jealousies on such a subject are rather paltry, and scholars in general will combine in hailing with satisfaction an important addition to the extant works of the great Athenian orator.

MRS. W. H. COLLINGRIDGE, who died suddenly at her house at Hornsey on the 7th inst., was, along with her husband, the well-known printer and publisher, an honorary local visitor to the Printers' Almshouses at Wood Green, and had for years been doing much good among the inmates. In October, 1890, along with Baroness Burdett-Coutts, she laid the memorial stones of the Albany extension of the almshouses, which was opened last year by the Duchess of Albany.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK announces for early publication 'The History of Ufton Court, of the Parish of Ufton in the County of Berkshire, and of the Perkins Family,' compiled from ancient records by Miss Sharp. The work will cover the history of the house, and of the family of Perkins from the earliest times, and will contain many original documents and pedigrees never before printed.

THE August *Century* will contain a frontispiece portrait of Shelley from a chalk drawing at Biscombe, after the original portrait by Miss Curran, by permission of Lady Shelley. A story by Mr. Frank R. Stockton will also appear, and an article on golf by Mr. W. E. Norris.

MR. GLADSTONE'S book 'Some Aspects of the Irish Question,' which consists of "a series of reflections in and since 1886," will be issued by Mr. Murray in a day or two.

THE Correspondent who sent us a curious note concerning Locke some weeks ago writes:—

"Since sending a list of some cases of misquotation of the title of Locke's Essay, I have discovered that Sir W. Hamilton is probably the first author of the mistake, as it occurs throughout his 'Lectures.' I have also discovered within the last few days that the matter has been noticed in Bowen's 'Modern Philosophy'; the passage is as follows (pp. 11–13):—'The name given by John Locke himself to his great work is 'An Essay concerning Human Understanding.' Observe the omission of the definite article, which could not have been accidental, as it is adhered to in all the editions published during his lifetime, and his smaller posthumous work, purporting to treat 'Of the Conduct of the Understanding,' relates to a very different subject. This title of the Essay is generally misquoted, and, as it seems to me, misunderstood, by nearly all later English writers, as an 'Essay on the Human Understanding.' The difference may seem a small one, but it is by no means unimportant. 'The human understanding' is a synonyme for the human mind, and in an essay on it we should expect to find a treatise on psychology; that is, an analytical account of our mental faculties and an enumeration of the phenomena of consciousness, together with the laws to which these phenomena appear to be subject.....It is certain that Locke's Essay is not—what it has very generally of late been supposed to be—a psychological treatise on the human understanding. Psychology, as a distinct science, had not come into existence in the seventeenth century. It had not yet been separated from metaphysics, with which, down to a much later day, it was always confusedly blended. Its separate existence cannot be traced farther back than to the writings of Hartley and Reid in England, or of D'Alembert and Condillac in France. The great thinkers of the seventeenth century never dreamed of such a science; and the fragments of psychological analysis which we find interspersed in their writings, as subsidiary to their main purpose, are brief and imperfect. Locke's 'Essay concerning Human Understanding' (without the article) is an enquiry concerning human knowledge—its origin, nature, and certainty. Hence it is almost exclusively metaphysical. The ideas of which it treats are not considered chiefly as phenomena of the mind, but as elements of cognition. His question was not, What do we think and feel, and what laws govern the succession of our thoughts and feelings?—but What do we know? Whence comes our knowledge? Is it born with us, or comes it from experience? What are the boundaries that limit it, and how far is it trustworthy? (Locke's Essay, book i. chap. i. §§ 2 and 3.) Of course, the attempt to answer these questions involved and required a certain amount of psychological observation and analysis; but this only by the way, and as a means for a higher purpose.'"

MESSRS. HENRY & Co. will publish shortly, in their "Whitefriars Library of Wit and Humour," a new volume by Mr. H. D. Traill, entitled 'Number Twenty, Fables and Fantasies.' The title story, which occupies the greater part of the volume, has been written specially for it.

CONTINUED efforts are being made in France to check underselling in the book trade, the publishers uniting, by some stringent rules, in an endeavour to give the retailers all the reasonable protection they can; but it is to be feared that the retailers,

as in England, will not be true to themselves in trying to get a fair profit on their sales.

THE project of a Shelley library and museum at Horsham seems making way. The poet's admirers in Manchester intend to hold a gathering in memory of him at the end of this month.

THE chief Parliamentary Papers of the week are Labour Commission, Group B, Vol. I. Digest of Evidence, Docks, Wharves, &c. (10*d.*); Group C, Textile (10*d.*); and Group A, Mining (11*d.*).

SCIENCE

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Geological Features of the Transvaal, South Africa. By Charles J. Alford, F.G.S. (Stanford.)—This little book is well got up and may prove useful as a popular account of the great mining districts of the Transvaal, written by one who has spent several years in prospecting in every part of the region. Though more of a mining engineer than a geologist, the author is evidently a keen observer, and his descriptions of natural features are good and clear, and such as could only be written from personal knowledge. Information at first hand of this kind respecting a new country has a distinct scientific value, in virtue of which Mr. Alford's work, though its dimensions are small, must take its place in the fast increasing, but still fragmentary literature of South African geology. The connexion between rock-structure and scenery is marked in the Transvaal. The flat-topped hills of the High Veldt are formed by the sandstones of the coal-formation; bold escarpments are due to the older quartzites and conglomerates; schists constitute the lower slopes and foothills of the mountains; the granites weather into tors like those of Dartmoor; and the *vleis*, or low-lying swamps, denote the presence of loams and peats. In the almost total absence of fossil evidence Mr. Alford declines to apply any but a purely lithological nomenclature to the stratigraphical divisions which he recognizes. Even the coal-formation he refuses to assign to a definite geological horizon. "The coal," he says, "is a good useful fuel, and it is the only available fuel in the country; whether it belong to the carboniferous, Jurassic, or tertiary period of geology, can make no difference to it." As regards these beds, at least—the "Upper Karoo" of Stow—the author's caution appears to us excessive, nor can we altogether agree with him in his denunciation of a geographical terminology. Where the age of a series is doubtful, a name recalling a locality at which it is well developed is useful, and cannot be misleading. That occasionally names of different localities may be given to the same beds—a point complained of by the author—seems an advantage rather than a disadvantage, since nomenclature becomes in this way independent of correlation. Thus, whether the Lydenburg shales and the Maritzburg shales be proved to be identical or not, these names state a fact and need never be altered. The successive mining "booms" at Lydenburg, Barberton, and Johannesburg have of late drawn special attention to the mode of occurrence of gold in South Africa, and this subject naturally takes a prominent place in Mr. Alford's pages. The fact that "reefs" in the Australian and Californian sense are practically absent here, and that the gold is found in bedded deposits, is rendered of peculiar interest when we note that this is the case not only in the recently discovered gold-fields of the Transvaal, but also in the long-known Gold Coast regions of Western Africa. The "bankets"—auriferous puddingstones — of Abosso and Taquah, worked more than two hundred years ago by the native Fantis, and lately so well described by Mr. Edward Halse, are in many respects very similar to the gold-bearing conglomerates of the Witwatersrand, though the gold is crystallized in the latter, and water-worn in the former. In the Kaap Valley (Barberton district) the precious ore occurs in stratified quartzite, and round Lydenburg in bands of quartz associated with sandstones. Conglomerates and quartzose beds thus, in Africa, take the place of the more or less vertical lodes in which elsewhere all but the alluvial gold is generally found. Into the difficult questions connected with the origin of these valuable and unusual deposits Mr. Alford scarcely enters, but the data collected by him will be of use in future discussions of this subject. There are several coloured maps and sections of a necessarily general and somewhat unfinished character in this book, together with a few reproductions of good bold pen-and-ink sketches of typical scenery, which help one to realize the features described in the text.

Melanism and Melanochroism in British Lepidoptera. By J. W. Tutt. (Sonnenschein & Co.)—Entomology has done much and will still play a prominent part in unravelling the intricacies which fringe the problem of the evolution of living forms in their present condition and appearance on the earth. Darwin was early an entomologist, and never lost touch with what should always be maintained as a science and not as providing a collector's hobby. Bates and Wallace may be said to have derived their philosophical arguments and conclusions from the same source; Weismann has largely collected his facts from the insect world. The philosophical lepidopterist now collects in a different method and argues in a new direction. It is no longer the acquisition of a new species that is desired, but the knowledge of the course of evolution by which its present shape and gorgeous colours were determined. Hence varieties are amassed, and we speak with horror of a once known collector who destroyed specimens that did not reach his standard of specific stability, and might lead to the heresy of "intermediate links." Now these same varieties are our most cherished acquisitions, and we inquire as to the natural causes which develope a species paler or darker in different localities. These changes are, however, so subtle and often inconstant and infinitesimal that much patience and scientific caution are necessary before any sound or reasonable conclusion can be formulated, and hence we must expect, by the natural laws of psychology, that much rash reasoning and many hasty theories will see the light of day. In this *brochure* Mr. Tutt attacks the problem of melanism and melanochroism in British Lepidoptera. By "melanism" is meant "an increase in quantity of actually *black* markings at the expense of any other colour," whilst "melanochroism" denotes simply "a general darkening of the ground colour." It is quite clear before we have read many pages that the author holds a brief for the theory of humidity, plus natural selection, as a primary cause of the darker coloration of many varieties of British moths, and he marshals all the available information and ideas of other entomologists that can give weight to the cause he advocates. We thus obtain a compilation of observations made by many good observers and collectors that must always possess considerable value, apart from the acceptance or rejection of the views particularly advanced by the author, for which the time is scarcely ripe and the information not sufficient for a definite conclusion. Mr. Tutt, however, has sufficient confidence in his theory to criticize somewhat trenchantly the arguments of a biologist of the rank of Prof. Weismann, and to sit in judgment on Lord Walsingham and Mr. Merrifield.

Elementary Mathematical Astronomy, with Examples and Examination Papers. By C. W. C. Barlow, M.A., and G. H. Bryan, M.A. (Clive & Co.) — This work forms one of the "University Correspondence College Tutorial Series," and is intended to supply a link long wanted between the many popular, non-mathematical works on astronomy, and the advanced treatises which necessarily involve high mathematics. The present assumes only a knowledge of elementary algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, excepting in the latter portion, which gives a very lucid sketch of the first principles of gravitational or Newtonian (the designation "physical" as applied to it has been elbowed out by the branch of recent origin and growth) astronomy, which necessarily requires some acquaintance with conic sections. The arrangement of the different portions of the subject is good; and the bookwork is well supplemented by examples and questions for exercise. Probably within the limits of the volume no better description of the methods by which the marvellous structure of scientific astronomy has been built up could have been given; whilst those who desire to apply its processes to the practical work of navigation and observational astronomy generally will find this a most useful guide. After a thorough mastery of its contents further advance will be easy. It should be added that great care has evidently been used in passing it through the press, and that the typography is exceedingly clear. We have noticed but very few mistakes, and those chiefly in the domain of history. Galileo is said to have been the inventor of the telescope; the discovery of small planets is stated to have been continuous from the beginning of the century, whereas after that of Vesta in 1807 none was found till 1845, and discovery only became annual in 1847; and the statement that, where an eclipse is mentioned in the cuneiform inscriptions, it is invariably accompanied by a comparison with the circumstances of prediction, is assuredly not derived from the inscriptions themselves.

A Technological Dictionary of Insurance Chemistry. By W. A. Harris. (The Author, Phœnix Fire Office, Exchange, Liverpool.)—If this work were to be judged by a strictly scientific standard it would be difficult to speak of it in very favourable terms. The scientific dictionary which can define "alum" as an "earthy chalk" is certainly far behind the day. But it is, perhaps, more just to regard it simply as a business book for business men—a work of reference for the use of insurance officers and others interested in risk to be apprehended from fire. To these it may undoubtedly be very useful, inasmuch as it contains a good deal of serviceable information collected from a variety of sources and presented in a convenient form. Such articles as those dealing with "Cotton" and "Dust" contain some curiously interesting facts, while elsewhere the author cites cases of so-called spontaneous combustion well worthy of serious attention.

Fjeld- og jordarter i de skandinaviske lande og Finlande. Af Dr. Hans Reusch. (Christiania, Aschehoug & Co.)—This pamphlet accompanies a small geological map of Scandinavia and Finland, including also Iceland, the Faroe Isles, Spitzbergen, and the West Coast of Greenland. Dr. Reusch is the chief of the Geological Survey of Norway, and is, therefore, of all men the most competent to write on the structure of his own country. His sketch of Scandinavian geology, though slender, is clear. The accompanying map, excellently drawn and coloured, is on too small a scale to be of use as a travelling map, but is so serviceable as a geological guide that it should be used by every visitor to Norway and Sweden.

CATALOGUES.

Catalogue of the Fossil Reptilia and Amphibia in the British Museum (Natural History). Parts I.–IV. By Richard Lydekker, F.G.S. (Printed by Order of the Trustees.)—The collections of fossils in the British Museum are so

extensive that the officers of the institution have found it necessary from time to time to call in the extraneous aid of specialists to assist in the preparation of catalogues. Mr. Lydekker, after having catalogued the fossil mammalia, turned his attention to the reptilia and amphibia. His catalogue of these groups is now complete, forming four volumes, which contain an aggregate of upwards of 1,200 pages. It is not simply a list of the specimens in our national collection, but it contains descriptive and critical remarks of much value, and, indeed, is fuller in this respect than was the earlier part of his catalogue of mammals. The first volume of the work before us deals with the groups of reptiles known as the Ornithosauria, the Crocodilia, the Dinosauria, the Squamata, the Rhynchocephalia, and the Proterosauria. In the first of these groups, or orders, are the "flying lizards," of which the Museum possesses a fine series, though the forms from the lithographic limestones of Bavaria are, as might be supposed, better represented in the museum at Munich. In the dinosaurian group are the remarkable iguanodons. It is true the British Museum does not contain anything like the grand group of iguanodons which form so noteworthy a feature in the Brussels Museum, but it possesses the original specimens of the Mantell Collection; indeed, it may be said that in most departments of palæontology the large number of types and figured specimens—invaluable to the original worker—form the glory of the Cromwell Road museum. In the second volume Mr. Lydekker catalogues the Ichthyopterygia and Sauropterygia, two groups which include the great "sea dragons," as Hawkins called them, found in the lias of Lyme Regis, Street, Barrow-on-Soar, and Whitby. Curiously like our liassic forms are the ichthyosaurian fossils from Wurtemberg, familiar to the visitor to the Stuttgart Museum, and also represented in our own collections. On the whole, the assemblage of ichthyosaurian and plesiosaurian relics in the British Museum is probably unrivalled. The third volume is confined to the chelonians—the tortoises, turtles, and kindred forms; and Mr. Lydekker has here done well in following the classification adopted by Mr. Boulenger in his 'Catalogue of Recent Chelonia.' The fossil forms include the gigantic land tortoises of the pliocene deposits of the Siwalik Hills. Mr. Lydekker, who has given special attention to the fossils of India, is led to believe that Falconer and Cautley exaggerated the size of these monsters; but even admitting such exaggeration their size is sufficiently marvellous. While the length of the carapace of *Testudo atlas* was estimated originally at upwards of 12 ft., it is set down in the present catalogue at about 6 ft. The fourth part of the catalogue deals with the Anomodontia, including the curious dicynodonts and other reptiles described by Sir R. Owen from the Karoo beds of South Africa, generally regarded as of triassic age. The volume likewise includes the fossil amphibians, of which the most noteworthy are the labyrinthodonts, an extinct group of forms occurring in the carboniferous, Permian, and triassic rocks. In concluding this notice we may congratulate Mr. Lydekker on the completion of his work. The four volumes of this catalogue of reptiles and amphibia may be fitly and worthily placed by the side of the five volumes forming his catalogue of fossil mammals issued between the years 1885 and 1887. Such detailed catalogues are to the serious student of science what the popular guide-books are to the public at large—invaluable aids to the interpretation of our national collections.

A Catalogue of British Fossil Vertebrata. By A. Smith Woodward, F.G.S., and C. Davies Sherborn, F.G.S. (Dulau & Co.)—Sixty years ago, when Samuel Woodward brought out his 'Synoptical Table'—the earliest register of British organic remains—he found a couple of pages sufficient for the enumeration of all the British fossil vertebrata then known. In 1843, when Morris published his famous Catalogue, the list had so grown that it occupied about thirty pages. How great the advances in our knowledge have since been may be judged from the fact that the number of pages in the present work is nearly four hundred. The compilation of such a mass of matter has been a very serious bibliographical undertaking; but Messrs. Woodward and Sherborn have their reward in the satisfaction of knowing that they have produced a work of unspeakable value to the British palæontologist. An introductory chapter gives a sketch of the vertebrate palæontology of our islands, with remarks on type specimens and on the principal collections of fossils. Many years ago the late Mr. Lee, of Caerleon, discovered the ventral shield of a pteraspidian fish in the Lower Ludlow beds of Leintwardine, in Shropshire. This Silurian ganoid, now in the Museum of Practical Geology, is at present the most venerable vertebrate in Britain. As we rise in the geological scale the vertebrate fauna grows in importance, until on reaching the pliocene and pleistocene strata we encounter a crowd of mammalian relics. To catalogue this long list of vertebrata, with their synonymy and full references to their literature, is the object of this work. The section on fishes occupies exactly one-half of the volume—a result hardly surprising when we remember that our fossil-yielding rocks are essentially water-deposited strata. Each page of the Catalogue teems with bibliographical references, and those who have had most experience in such work will be the last to expect freedom from occasional errors. So far, however, as we have been able to test the work it is surprisingly accurate. The labour has evidently been performed with a conscientiousness that springs only from devotion to the subject; it is the work not of hirelings, but of true sons of science.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

THE Anthropological Institute has issued, by the authority and with the assistance of the British Association, a second edition of 'Notes and Queries on Anthropology.' The work is divided into two parts—"Anthropography," edited by Dr. J. G. Garson, and "Ethnography," edited by Mr. C. H. Read, of the British Museum, Sec. S.A. Each editor has had the assistance of writers of high authority.

The first part has been virtually rewritten. The portions relating to anatomical and physiological observations are mainly the original work of Dr. Garson, with contributions from Dr. Beddoe and Mr. F. Galton, and a section on physiognomy by the late Charles Darwin. To these have been added sixteen medical sections, each by a physician of recognized eminence in the branch of medicine of which it treats.

The second part follows somewhat more closely the arrangement of the portion relating to culture as laid down by General Pitt Rivers for the first edition, but it has been completely revised by the authors of the several sections (including Sir John Evans, Mr. Franks, Dr. Tylor, Sir John Lubbock, Sir Henry Howorth, and many others), and largely added to by Mr. Read, the editor, Mr. Flinders Petrie, Prof. W. Ridgeway, Mr. J. G. Frazer, Prof. A. C. Haddon, and other writers.

In the Foreign Office series relating to China (C. 6550–123) a note informs us that the savages and border Chinese of South Formosa, at Tainan, indulged in the usual skirmishes, and that the borderers being successful and capturing a chief of the aborigines, they beheaded him and carried his head from village to village with great rejoicings, and finished up with a feast, at which the head furnished the principal dish. In the Colonial Office series the report on New Guinea (C. 6563–21) contains much interesting information, though it is unfortunate that "the full account of several of the more important tours of inspection is not printed. The tribes along Collingwood Bay use "very fine stone axes made of jade" (which Mr. Jack classes with that of New Zealand geologically), and it is worthy of remark that jade axes have otherwise only been met with amongst some inland tribes near Cloudy Bay. On the question of native dialects some important facts are given, chiefly through the valuable assistance of Mr. F. E. Lawes. The most interesting of the seven vocabularies sent home—but, alas! not printed—is that of the Dabu tongue, "on account of its geographical position and the sharp lines of difference between it and the Kiwai-Mowatta language and the dialect spoken at Saibai, Boigu, &c." It is just possible that the roots of a few Polynesian words may exist in Dabu, as, for instance, the words for butterfly and cocoanut. But such words as those for boy, cooking-pot, canoe, death, eye, hand, land, louse, mother, river, sago, seem to have no connexion with the words that generally denote those objects over much of the Pacific and of the Possession east of the Gulf of Papua. The Nada dialect is interesting as forming the language spoken at the north-east corner of the Possession. It is somewhat surprising that Motu should differ so widely as it does from Toaripi, seeing that from time immemorial those tribes have traded with each other. The geology, botany, molluscan fauna, and other scientific subjects connected with the island are being pushed forward with commendable zeal, and we can assure the Government authorities that it is a pitiable misreading of the needs of science to put away so many of these important reports in manuscript instead of printing them for the use of students. Surely some reform in this matter may be urged.

Dr. Ernest Hamy has been appointed Professor of Anthropology at the Museum of France, in succession to the late M. de Quatrefages. He delivered his inaugural lecture on May 31st, and takes as the subject of his course for the present year "questions relative to the antiquity of man and to the primitive populations of the old and the new world."

Dr. René Collignon, who has been appointed an officer of public instruction, has recently been seeking to obtain an understanding between anthropologists of various countries as to the measurements and observations to be recorded by army doctors for anthropometric purposes, in conformity with which he has observed and measured several thousand recruits in the department of the Dordogne.

L'Anthropologie, to which we owe this information, announces a vast number of approaching congresses, among them "Le 19e Congrès international des Orientalistes" as about to take place in London in September, and thus happily solves the question whether it is the ninth or the tenth congress by combining both figures. Some bewilderment on the subject is to be excused.

The section of anthropology at the congress of the French Association for the Advancement of Science, to be held at Pau from the 12th to the 22nd of September, will be presided over by Dr. Magitot, who has proposed for discussion the Basque people under the four heads of history, anthropological characters, language, and folk-lore. The Association has made liberal gifts towards anthropological research.

Dr. E. Trouessart contributes to *L'Anthropologie* an article on recent discoveries in South America of remains of the Primates in tertiary strata, and their relation to the question of the origin of man, illustrated by figures of the lower jaws of certain apes found in eocene deposits in Patagonia, and named by Ameghino *Homunculus patagonicus*, *Anthropops perfectus*, and *Eudiastatus lingulatus*. The question of South American tertiary man is, however, no nearer solution than that of European tertiary man.

Dr. Topinard publishes an elaborate study of the anthropology of Bengal as developed in the anthropometric documents collected by Mr. Risley, and published by him last year in two

volumes, consisting wholly of figures, save one short page of preface, and embodying 126,614 separate measurements or indices, appropriately dedicated to Dr. Topinard himself. In analyzing the results of this vast collection of facts Dr. Topinard has rendered great service to those to whom the work would have been otherwise a sealed book. The two subsequent volumes of Mr. Risley, containing his ethnographical glossary of the tribes and castes of India, are reserved for a future study.

M. G. de Lapouge contributes a curious memoir on the differences between the crania of the aristocracy and those of peasants observed in the cemeteries of Notre Dame de Londres, in the department of the Hérault. The place derives its name from Ondra, which in the local dialect signifies a humid or submersible country, and has nothing to do with London.

MAXIMILIANUS TRANSYLVANUS.

To the average English student of biography, historical geography, or bibliography, Maximilianus Transylvanus is known as one of the secretaries to the Emperor Charles V., and as the author of a work describing the first circumnavigation of the world by the Spaniards, 1519–1522. In all our biographical dictionaries in English, French, and German, even the exhaustive 'Biographisches Lexikon des Kaiserthumes Oesterreich,' by Dr. C. von Wurzbach, this name is conspicuous by its absence. The only exceptions, as far as I know, to be found in any European language are three short notices in A. J. Van der Aa's 'Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden,' Deel 12, p. 439; in Trausch's 'Schriftsteller Lexikon,' vol. iii. pp. 408 *et seq.*, Kronstadt (Brasso), 1871 (unknown outside Austro-Hungary); and in Rautmann's 'Magyar Lexikon,' Kötit 7, p. 71, Budapest, 1880.

In Van der Aa's work Maximilianus Transylvanus is claimed as a Dutchman, in that the name is regarded as a pseudonym for Grynæus the Younger; that this is an error is obvious, as Grynæus was born in 1539. In Trausch's 'Lexikon' Maximilianus Transylvanus has been mixed up with two other men apparently—one who died in 1521, and another who died in 1545. Prof. F. Wieser in the *Sitzungsberichte der Wiener Akademie* (Band 117, 'Phil. Hist. Classe'), 1888, following L. v. Ranke in his 'Deutsche Geschichte in Zeitalter d. Reformation' (6te Auflage, I. fol. 242 *et seq.*), identifies Maximilianus Transylvanus with Maximilian von Zevenberghen, in Holland. This, as I shall show, is merely a repetition of the error in Trausch.

It was Count Alexander Apponyi who first suggested that Maximilianus Transylvanus might have been a native of Zevenbergen, in Holland, which being similar in sound to the German name of Transylvania, *i.e.*, Siebenbürgen, he (Maximilianus Transylvanus) possibly adopted the name, though not a Transylvanian by birth. Fortunately this myth has received its due reward at the hands of a Dutchman, who will have none of it. As the late Prof. P. A. Tiele, of Utrecht, has pointed out, the Dutch Zevenbergen was never translated as Transylvania: *savants* who were natives of the former were always known as Septimontius or Sevenbergensis. See *Századok* (*Journal* of the Hungarian Historical Society), 1887, vol. xxi. pp. 286, 546–8.

The Hungarian for Maximilianus Transylvanus is "Erdélyi Miksa," hence Peter Bod, in his 'Magyar Athenas,' 1766, p. 76—a work that I have not seen—connected our hero with a family then flourishing in Transylvania, the Erdélyi de Somkerek family. On the other hand, Rautmann, in his 'Magyar Lexikon,' quotes Count Joseph Kemény as maintaining that Maximilianus Transylvanus was a member of the Vienna family of Siebenbürger. A mayor of that family was executed by Ferdinand I. (see Hormayr in his 'Geschichte Wiens,' Heft x. 47, 156). But both these theories are mere conjectures based upon the identity of the name. Of recent years it has been held—among others, by the late Mr. Henry Stevens—that Maximilianus Transylvanus was the natural son of Matthæus Lang, Archbishop of Salzburg (see Stevens's 'Schöner,' p. xxi). This, as we shall see below, is also an error.

In all probability the earliest mention we have of Maximilianus Transylvanus will be found among our own English State Papers of Henry VIII., calendared by Brewer. In the King's Book of Payments to March, 1518, we read, under date of May, 1511:—

"King at Greenwich.....Maximilian, a courier from Bruges, 40*s*."—Orig. R.O. MS. and Add. MS. 21,481.

Same year, September 7th:—

"At Warwick.....Maximilian, a courier of Bruges, 20*s*."—Brewer, vol. ii. part ii. pp. 1451-2.

Henceforth our ground is more certain. Under date of September 12th, 1520, we read in a letter from Spinelly to Wolsey:—

"The Secretary Maximilian tells him that the Elector of Saxony is so displeased.....that he will not come to Acon (Aix la Chapelle)."—Brewer, vol. iii. part ii. p. 1569.

September, same year; the same to same:—

"The Secretary Maximylian and Baptist de Taxis have just told him (Spinelly) that the Secretary of the Cardinal of Brandenburg.....will be here in twelve days."—*Ibid.*, p. 1571.

January 15th, 1522; the same to same:—

"The Chancellor in my presence instructed the Secretary Maximilian to inform their ambassadors in Switzerland."—*Ibid.*, p. 844.

Same year, end of May, visit of Charles V.:—

"The train which the Emperor intends to bring to England: Council of Flanders, Maistre Maximilian de Transilvano."—Orig. R.O. MS. and Brewer, vol. iii. part ii. p. 969.

In 1519, three years previous to this visit of Charles V. to our shores, Maximilianus Transylvanus wrote an account of the ambassadorial expedition of the Count Palatine Frederic to the Emperor at Molendino regio (Molins del Rey) near Barcelona. This letter, afterwards printed, is known to bibliographers as the 'Legatio.' It was addressed to his senior colleague and secretary, J. Allemannus Burgundioni, dated November 30th, 1519. This is the earliest printed literary effort of Maximilianus Transylvanus on record. To this period we may safely assign his marriage with the niece of Christobal de Haro, the head of the great firm of Antwerp traders who, with Charles V., financed the armada of Fernando Magellan the same year. Upon the return of the Victoria, the only surviving ship of the squadron, in 1523, Maximilianus Transylvanus published in January, at Cologne, the first edition of his now famous 'De Moluccis Insulis,' which was followed by a second edition, published at Rome in the November following. In this letter he mentions his wife's uncle as "frater soceri mei" (xiii).

The late Mr. Henry Stevens in his posthumous 'Notes incorporated into my Historical Introduction to Schöner's Life and Works,' p. xxi, describes Maximilianus Transylvanus as "the natural son of Matthæus Lang, Archbishop of Salzburg"; recent research, however, has shown that this error has arisen from Mr. Stevens's pardonable misapprehension of a passage in a Latin letter by Peter Martyr Anglerius (Pietro Martine d'Anghiera) to the archbishop. This letter will be found in Martyr's 'Opus Epistolarum,' Alcalá, 1530, fol., No. 560.* The passage reads:—

"Si in filium advenientem Maximilianum juvenem Germanum tuum à secretis suscepi, si hospicio ac mensa longo illum tempore collegi, si direxi, si juvi necne, ipsum arbitror retulisse."

"If I received as a son your young kinsman Maximilianus the secretary on his arrival, if I entertained him for long at my house and table, if I helped him with my advice, I think he himself must have told you."

Whatever meaning may be attached to the word "Germanus," either as kinsman or German youth, the question of parentage seems to be finally settled by the following extract, unearthed by Señor P. de Gayangos. Under date of March 11th, 1527, we read:—

"The Emperor is about to send to Vienna one of his own secretaries, a native of Transylvania, and a vassal of His Highness. *His father was slain at the Battle of Mohatz* (August 29th, 1526), and he now wishes to enter the king's service and fight against the Turks."—State Papers, England and Spain, vol. iii. part ii. p. 100.

Before passing on to the few remaining notices of Maximilianus Transylvanus I will for a moment revert to his 'De Moluccis Insulis' of 1523. The recent revival of interest in this book is due to the discovery at Munich in 1888 of a small hand-globe, now known to have been executed by J. Schöner, Professor of Mathematics in Nuremberg, which was issued with a letter addressed by Schöner to Reimar von Streitberg, Bishop of Bamberg, the latter dated 1523, from Timiripæ (Kirchehrenbach), midway between Bamberg and Nuremberg. Schöner's letter may, therefore, be regarded as a sequel to the 'De Moluccis Insulis' of Maximilianus Transylvanus, published in the same year. Although the identity of the globe has been disputed, there can be no doubt as to its being the one referred to in Schöner's letter. This view is held by Dr. F. Wieser, H. Stevens, Dr. F. H. H. Guillemard ('Life of F. Magellan'), and the writer of this article. For some inscrutable reason Baron Nordenskiöld has thought fit to assign to the globe the uncertain date of *circa* 1540. In this he has been blindly followed by Mr. Justin Winsor in his recent biography of Columbus. This unfortunate blunder is, however, now finally disposed of, in that within the last few months it has been discovered by Miss M. S. Hervey that Schöner's globe of 1523 was copied natural size by Holbein in his famous picture of 'The Ambassadors,' painted in 1533. This fact serves to show that Schöner's hand-globe must have been in common use for at least ten years after its execution; moreover, the nomenclature of the globe of 1523 for the portion showing the Moluccas was taken entirely from 'De Moluccis Insulis' of Maximilianus Transylvanus, even to misprints in the Latin text (see *Athenæum*, No. 3354, pp. 183, 189).

To proceed with our notes from Señor Gayangos. August 20th, 1528, in a Latin holograph, 3 pp., Maximilianus Transylvanus to Alfonso de Valdes, "Regrets that the Canonry of Cartagena could not be obtained for his brother Jacopo Valdes." In a duplicate of the above letter, with a *postscriptum*, Maximilianus Transylvanus writes:—

"That dialogue of yours of the Sack of Rome appears to me wonderfully fine. I beg of you not to deprive me of it. It will be kept by me secret as if in a tomb if for fear of envious people you do not choose it to be published."

This afterwards appeared as the 'Dialogo: en que particularmente se tratan; las Cosas acaecidas en Rome el Año de 1527,' preceded by another of his brother Juan, entitled 'Dialogo de Mercurio y Caron, 1523!'

Brussels, April 13th, 1529, J. Hacket to Wolsey:—

"The Emperor's Secretary Maximilian, who lately came from Spires, says, that on the first day Don Fernando sent twice to ask the Duke of Sassen to come with him to mass.....the Duke answered that he.....would hear no mass, for the Evangel was his Church and his mass."—Brewer, vol. iv. part iii. p. 2405.

May 21st, 1534, Hacket to Henry VIII:—

"The Emperor has sent as ambassadors to Estland, Denmark, and Sweden, the Bishop of Brix.....Master Maximilian Transilvano (and two others), who will procure the election of the Duke of Holst, his younger brother, or Don Fernando, as King of Denmark."—*Ibid.*, vol. vii. p. 272.

* No. 563 in 1670 edition. In 'Petrus Martyr Anglerius und sein Opus Epistolarum,' by J. Bernays—Strasbourg, 1891, 8vo.—this important letter is omitted.

From this period we have no further traces of Maximilianus Transylvanus among the State Papers or elsewhere, as far as I know. There are, however, three letters from Erasmus to Maximilianus Transylvanus (see 'Erasmi Desiderii Opera,' Lugd., tom. iii. part i. pp. 852 and 874). These are numbered 732, 747, 778, and are dated from Basle, February 24th, July 2nd, November 18th, 1525. Finally there is a letter from Matthæus Lang, Archbishop of Salzburg, to Maximilianus Transylvanus, dated November 16th, 1523 (Add. MS. 21,524, fol. 11). As this letter is simply addressed "D. Maximiliane" it precludes all possibility of sonship, natural or otherwise, as suggested by my late friend Mr. Henry Stevens.

To the biographer Maximilianus Transylvanus appears to be like Melchisedek, "without beginning of life or end of days," as the dates of his birth and death are alike unknown to us. I cannot conclude this article without acknowledging the assistance I have received from my Hungarian friend Mr. L. L. Kropf's notes and excerpta from various Hungarian works not to be met with in the libraries of Western Europe.

C. H. COOTE.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

PROF. PRITCHARD'S seventeenth annual Report was presented to the Board of Visitors of the University Observatory, Oxford, on the 8th ult. The ordinary work of the observatory continues in full activity, whilst a beginning has been made in the work undertaken in connexion with the great international chart of the stellar heavens.

No. 268 of the *Astronomical Journal* contains a valuable catalogue of stars with their proper motions when these amount to or exceed half a second of space in a great circle, formed by Mr. J. G. Porter, of the Cincinnati Observatory. The number of such stars is 301, and Mr. Porter hopes soon to publish a still more extensive catalogue of stellar proper motions.

The first volume (Parts I. to IV.) of the *Memoirs of the British Astronomical Association* has been published, giving reports of the lunar, meteoric, star-colour, and variable star sections.

The number of *Knowledge* for the present month has, amongst others, a most interesting and suggestive paper by the editor, Mr. Ranyard, entitled 'What is a Nebula?' in which he discusses the probable amount of brightness in this class of bodies, comparing it "with the faint glow of the trail left by a large meteor on entering our air." The article is illustrated by a plate made from a photograph of the region of the Milky Way around β Cygni, which was kindly sent to Mr. Ranyard by Dr. Max Wolf, of Heidelberg.

We have received the number of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani* for May. Prof. Tacchini gives tables of the heliographical latitudes of the solar phenomena observed at Rome during the first three months of the present year, and Father Fényi communicates a note on an eruptive protuberance observed at Kalocsa on the 5th of May, which attained an enormous altitude. The number also contains a description, with drawings, of an instrument called the spectroheliograph, contrived by Mr. George E. Hale at the Kenwood Astrophysical Observatory, Chicago, by means of which, attached to the eye-end of the 12-inch equatorial, photographs are now made of all the prominences visible round the entire circumference of the sun with a single exposure, and faculæ are clearly shown even in the brightest portion of the sun's disc.

SOCIETIES.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*July* 6.—Mr. E. Green in the chair.—The Rev. T. W. Dolphin was elected a Member.—Prof. B. Lewis read a paper 'On Antiquities at Buda-Pesth,' and described the following objects in the National Museum of Hungary:—1. A pyramid with three triangular faces, of which two have been preserved; made of bronze, plated with silver. It was a votive offering dedicated to Jupiter Dolichenus. This deity is of Oriental origin, and his name is derived from Doliche, a town of Commagene, in Northern Syria. The god is represented wearing a cuirass, like a Roman emperor, holding a bipennis (two-edged axe) in one hand and a thunderbolt in the other, and standing upon the back of a bull. 2. A silver tripod, of which only two legs remain. It is of the kind called *plicatilis*, being provided with hinges so as to fold up like a camp-stool. It is ornamented with griffins' heads, busts, rosettes, and amoretti, so that the general appearance resembles a bronze tripod in the British Museum, where we see panthers' heads and claws similarly placed. 3. Military diplomas, of which the Hungarian collection possesses some examples in very good preservation. These documents, sometimes called *tabulæ honestæ missionis*, are specially interesting when they contain an exact date, and supply information that cannot be obtained from other sources. One of the diplomas at Buda-Pesth, besides the names of Nerva and Trajan, mentions the second consulship of Frontinus, who succeeded Cerialis as Governor of Britain, but is better known as author of the treatise on aqueducts. 4. *Vas Diatretum*, a perforated glass vessel, fragments of which were found and carefully put together, so as to make up half of the original circumference. The colour is white, with a beautiful opal-like iridescence. 5. Two bronze wheels remarkable for their size, being 70 centimètres in diameter; it would be hard to find elsewhere a specimen as large. There was a metal frame enclosing an interior or core of wood, and these materials were fastened together by nails. The modern town, Alt-Ofen (Old Buda), occupies the site of the ancient Aquincum, said to be named from Aquæ Quinque, five springs. The baths are of considerable extent, but the amphitheatre surpasses in interest all other remains. Its construction presents two peculiarities—the seats rested on two parallel walls in the form of an ellipse, and the building was covered by a roof supported, on wooden pillars. Sabaria, called by the Germans Steinamanger (Stone-in-the-pasture), and by the Hungarians Szombathely (Saturdays' Place, with reference to a fair held there), was the capital of Pannonia. The town possesses a museum of antiquities, but many of the objects found there have been removed to the national collection at Buda-Pesth. An excursion may easily be made to the church at Jaak, which is said to be the best example of the Romanesque style in Hungary. The paper was illustrated by maps, photographs, coins, and other antiques.—Dr. R. Munro, the author of 'The Lake Dwellings of Europe,' communicated a paper 'On Prehistoric Saws *versus* Sickles.' With reference to the flint flakes that compose these implements, Mr. Flinders Petrie remarked that the essential point to notice was the distinct demarcation between the polished worn edge of the flint and its dull unaltered face, which had been set in a holder. This characteristic of mounted flints is equally known in America as in the Old World, and the examples of mounting lately found in Egypt show conclusively that this sign indicates a former mounting. The earliest form of mounting seems to have been for a sickle, as that is far commoner than a straight saw, and the jaw-shaped sickles would not be developed from a saw, but rather the saw from the sickle. Sickle flints of great depth, found both in Egypt and Palestine, suggest strongly the direct use of an animal's jaw-bone in which they were set, as it would be very difficult to carve a wooden setting of such depth; this confirms the origin of the sickle from the jaw. The characteristic sickle flints are those having a curve in the edge, also those having the triangular form for the corner nearest the hand, but straight flints were also used.

FINE ARTS

ROYAL SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The ONE HUNDRED and SEVENTEENTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall Mall East, from 10 till 6.—Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 1s.
ALFRED D. FRIPP, R.W.S., Secretary.

Jahrbuch der Königlichen Preussischen Kunstsammlungen. (Berlin, Grote.)

AN ingenious article on Albert Dürer's early works, by Dr. Thode, opens the twelfth volume of the 'Year-Book of the Royal Prussian Art Collections.' Ingenuity, of that patient kind which is displayed by an industrious child in putting together the pieces of a puzzle map, is, indeed, of the very essence of the method by which the German art-archæologist conquers the province of knowledge. Strange accidents will, it is true, occasionally happen—the Canary Islands have sometimes, even in the British nursery, been found handy at filling an awkward space in the Desert of Sahara—but on the whole the bits do somehow finally get into their right places. Working after this wise, Dr. Thode has taken the triptych altarpiece of the chapel in the castle at Meissen, the subject of which is 'The Adoration of the Magi,' and has successfully fitted it into Dürer's work during the years 1494–5. In the elaborate article which he has devoted to the subject, Dr. Thode describes minutely how he has been led to this conclusion, amongst other reasons, by the curious mingling of Flemish and Italian elements of character and design which should properly appear in Dürer's work just after his return from Italy, when the influence of Venice was struggling with his reminiscence of the work of Memling. Dürer at this epoch of his development had not, in fact, fully come to the consciousness of his individual strength; and just as, at an earlier date, he showed a leaning towards the style of Martin Schongauer (*teste* 'The Madonna with the Carnation' in the Gallery at Cologne), even so he was relying in 1495 on the then comparatively recent experiences of his Flemish and Italian tours. Dr. Thode, it must be admitted, greatly strengthens his case for the attribution of the Meissen triptych to Dürer by comparison with another and well-known work which has long borne the name of the great master. The work in question is that portrait of the Elector John, brother of Frederick the Wise, which is preserved in the Gotha Gallery, and which presents, perhaps in even stronger measure, the mixed characteristics of the Meissen triptych. The Italian element, which, indeed, preponderates in the portrait of the Elector John, becomes overwhelming when Dürer attempts ideal treatment, as in the strange rendering of a woman's head and bust which bears his name in the Städelschen Institute at Frankfort; but with the close of the century, as Dr. Thode rightly estimates, came the close of Dürer's student years. From 1500 onwards we may reckon with the master as fully himself.

A like labour to that undertaken by Dr. Thode in respect of Dürer has been carried forward by Dr. His on account of the early days of Hans Holbein the younger, whose Italian journey he would place in the summer of 1517. Dr. His suggests that it was on Holbein's return from this holiday outing that he settled in Lucerne and paid his footing with the Brotherhood of St. Luke in that city. Unfortunately there is no date against the entry in the roll of this corporation of the painter's name and contribution, so that this point can only be established conjecturally. Holbein's second trip across the Alps Dr. His would place in 1519, just before his return to Basle; but this again is at present only guesswork, founded on the recognition of Italian influence in the noble portrait of Bonifacius Amerbach, which he executed shortly after his reception into his own guild at Basle.

To these treatises on the early years and work of Dürer and Holbein the younger

succeed papers by Dr. Bode and Herr Josef Strzgowski on the early works and years of Michel Angelo. Dr. Bode describes a marble relief—a copy from an antique cameo of Apollo and Marsyas once in the Medici collection. This relief is now in the possession of Herr v. Liphart, nephew of Karl Eduard v. Liphart, the well-known connoisseur—who died at Florence early last year—by whom it was discovered set in the wall of a little garden on the Lung' Arno. In assigning this relief to no less an author than Michel Angelo Dr. Bode follows the lead of its discoverer, and, judging from certain stylistic indications, it seems very probable that it is, indeed, a boyish essay by that great artist, and must take the place of the 'Madonna and Child,' which has hitherto been considered as his earliest sculptured work, and in which we have traced the influence of Donatello as that which first directed his efforts with the chisel. Briefly, the conclusion of Herr Strzgowski's argument is that the first inspiring motive in the development of Michel Angelo's genius was undoubtedly the antique; next in order to the Marsyas we may place the drawing, after Donatello, now in the collection of Mr. Heseltine; and then we may take the 'Madonna and Child,' in which the force of his studies from the antique was diluted by contemporary influence. In the Battle relief of the Casa Buonaroti we possess, says Herr Strzgowski, the first evidence of individual character and force, so that it is difficult to say whether the work is stronger in classic inspiration or in the elements personal to the master. The subject of this last relief has always been more or less in dispute. Condivi calls it 'The Battle of the Centaurs and the Rape of Dejanira,' and Vasari speaks of 'The Combat of Hercules with the Centaurs.' In our own days other variations of the theme have found currency, arising from the fact that the treatment of form is so summary as to make it doubtful whether any one of the figures is that of a woman. Herr Strzgowski, however, inclines to the view that one of two supposed youths is, indeed, a female, and he consequently re-christens the relief as 'The Fight between Hercules and Eurytion over Dejanira,' and so we find ourselves once more at the point whence we started with Condivi.

In the remaining pages of this volume the reader will find an entertaining article on Delft tablets, by Dr. Lippmann; a critical account of the great exhibition of tapestries (held at Berlin last year), by Herr von Seidel; a careful study of some examples of Burgundian Gothic, by Dehio; and some interesting papers on the Spanish Renaissance, by Carl Justi. The greater proportion of the letterpress is, however, again devoted to the inexhaustible treasures of Italian art: Dr. Thode turns from Dürer to write a paper on Coreggio's Madonna of Casalmagiore, which he identifies with a painting now in the Städel Institute at Frankfort, and which was sold by auction (from the collection of a Mrs. Gray) at Milan in 1889 for 12,000 francs; Dr. Koopman writes of the drawings of Raphael; and Max Lehrs has a learned essay on Italian copies from German prints, the gist of which is to show that although the German engravers of the sixteenth century were wholly under Italian influence, yet the reverse was the case throughout the preceding era, for the Italian engraver of the *quattrocento* constantly turned for inspiration to German models. He gives in illustration of his thesis one of the most beautiful specimens of this class of work extant—a reproduction of a brilliant print of that favourite subject 'La Fontana d'Amore,' from an example preserved in the museum of the town of Bassano.

The photogravures by which this last article is enriched belong to that class of illustrations which are always of remarkable excellence in the pages of the Berlin Year-Book. The talent of the principal etcher, Otto Heim, as seen in his reproduction of a 'Pieta' after Giovanni Bellini, still leaves something to be desired; but a new name has appeared in the ranks of the illustrators—that of the engraver of the Antonello da Messina now in the Berlin Gallery—which we think may one day take high rank. Geyger has given us an artistic interpretation of this fine portrait, the manner of which is founded on much looking at the methods employed in similar work by the distinguished and regretted French master Gaillard. He has achieved a remarkable, if not a full measure of success, and we shall watch with interest for further work from this engraver's hand.

The Grammar of the Lotus. By W. H. Goodyear. (Sampson Low & Co.)—The handsome volume before us contains the results of Mr. Goodyear's study of the lotus flower as employed in the ornamental patterns of all ancient nations, and professes to be a "new history of classic ornament as a development of sun-worship." Mr. Goodyear believes that the lotus plant was the basis of ornamental patterns of Greek and later times, and he tries to show that in Egypt the flower was a solar symbol and a "fetich of immemorial antiquity." He would derive the Ionic form from curling lotus sepals, the rosette form from the ovary stigma; and he thinks that the egg-and-dart moulding is a lotus border, that the Mycenæ spirals are derived from lotus scrolls, and that the "honeysuckle" or "palmette" is a lotus derivative. It has been a commonly received theory that the lotus and papyrus were both freely used in Egyptian ornament; but Mr. Goodyear assures us that the papyrus is a lotus conventionally treated, and that on this point every one has made a mistake. The history of the lotus is the history of sun-worship in Egypt, Assyria, Phœnicia, and Hindustan—it is also the history of patterns, of the zodiac, and of Greek culture; and every student of the language and remains of Egypt, Assyria, Phœnicia, Greece, Italy, Northern Europe, and America, having perused Mr. Goodyear's book, will find himself obliged to "revise" all the views which he holds upon his special subject. The lotus was worshipped from Japan to Gibraltar; it was a symbol of the resurrection and "creative force"; it had a funereal and phallic significance; it was the lily of the Virgin; and lotus symbolism had great vogue in Assyria and Persia in the ninth century before Christ. Mr. Goodyear attempts to prove his views, briefly summarized above, by appeal to eminent scientific writers on Egyptian mythology like Birch and Brugsch, and by a goodly array of quotations from distinguished writers on Aryan religions; but it is moderately certain that he will find no specialist in any branch of knowledge referred to by him who will accept all his views on that particular subject. There is no doubt that patterns and ornamental designs were carried from country to country, either by those who made them or by the merchant who sold articles upon which they were painted, inscribed, or worked; their adoption in each foreign country, however, was partly the result of taste and partly of accident. That a nation adopted a pattern or design because it understood its significance in the country where it originated it is impossible to prove. Mr. Goodyear illustrates the chapters in which he discusses the use of the lotus in Egyptian, Greek, Assyrian, Persepolitan, Cyprian, and American ornament by several hundred illustrations (on sixty-seven quarto plates), the selection of which must have cost him much time and labour, and shows very wide reading. His book will be carefully read, chiefly, we think, by Greek archæologists, and will attract some attention. Few men will, however, venture to think that they are capable of giving a decided opinion upon all the subjects discussed in this book, and still fewer will be able to accept the theory of a common origin of ornament which is so carefully worked out by Mr. Goodyear.

Games Ancient and Oriental, and How to Play Them. By Edward Falkener. (Longmans & Co.)—For more than twenty-five years Mr. Falkener has been collecting materials for a work on the games of the Orientals, ancient and modern, and he is to be congratulated on the interesting results which he has obtained. So much attention has been paid to every branch of Egyptian archæology during the last seventy or eighty years that it is a little surprising that no one has before thought of working out the few facts relating to the games with which the Egyptians, living and dead, beguiled their leisure hours. The oldest representation of the playing of games is found on the wall of a tomb which was made as far back as the fifth dynasty, probably about 5,500 years ago. The Egyptians were, it seems, as much the fathers of amusement as they were of many branches of science and art. Mr. Falkener thinks that they were not acquainted with the game of chess as we understand it, but he proves very satisfactorily that they played several games which greatly resembled the modern game of draughts. Relying upon a series of very interesting statements on the games of the Egyptians made by the late Dr. Birch, he proceeds to discuss how, and with what manner of boards and pieces, they were played. He is also able to show how the various pieces were moved, and when the game was lost or won. Of Egyptian games, Mr. Falkener treats especially of the four called *sent*, *hen*, *tchau* (or "robbers"), and *atep*. The first was played with conical men on a rectangular board divided into a number of squares; the second was played on a circular board with a bowl placed in the middle; the third, which was the prototype of the *latrunculi* of the Romans, was played on a rectangular board divided into 144 squares with pieces of various shapes and colours; and the fourth was played by two persons who threw out their fingers for each other to guess the number thrown out. More than one-half of Mr. Falkener's book is occupied with descriptions of the various ways in which chess is played in India and China, but lovers of that game will not rejoice to hear that he doubts the great antiquity assigned to it by Sir William Jones and Prof. Forbes. The work is illustrated with a number of excellent photographs and woodcuts explanatory of the text, and, in addition to the learned discussions in which the various forms of the games at different periods are touched upon, contains material which the intelligent chess player will be glad to study during many a long winter evening.

In the third part of *L'Acropole de Suse* (Hachette) M. Dieulafoy describes the objects in faïence and terra-cotta which he brought home from his excavations made in Persia during the years 1884–6, and he illustrates his remarks by a number of excellent woodcuts which make a detailed account of them unnecessary. He discusses the origin and use of enamelled bricks

and tiles in Egypt, Babylonia, and Assyria, showing how they were arranged in palaces and houses, and the motive of the decoration, and tracing the development of designs and patterns for wall tiles and pavements. In chapter x. he treats of the now famous friezes of lions and archers which he was so fortunate as to find among the ruins of the *appadana* or palace at Susa, and which form such striking objects in the museum of the Louvre at Paris. In the archers he would identify some of the nine thousand infantry who marched behind Xerxes carrying silver pomegranates on their spears, accompanied by one thousand infantry having golden pomegranates attached to their spears. The two bodies of men formed, according to Herodotus (vii. 86), the "Immortals," because "if any one of them made a deficiency in the number, compelled either by death or disease, another was ready chosen to supply his place, so that they were never either more or less than ten thousand." M. Dieulafoy detects Greek influence in the attitude and matters of dress of the Immortals, and this is not to be wondered at seeing that Darius conveyed to Susa all the Milesians who were captured alive at the fall of their city. That Herodotus considered the Persians most ready to adopt foreign customs is well known. In the decipherment of the Susian inscriptions M. Dieulafoy has availed himself of the services of the veteran Assyriologist Dr. Oppert, who has succeeded in reading the protocol and the names of four kings who reigned in the seventh century B.C. This part of 'L'Acropole de Suse' is of great interest and importance to students of Oriental and classical archæology, and the plain statement of fact therein from the discoverer of these antiquities makes it a trustworthy guide to the subject.

Notes d'Archéologie Arabe: Monuments et Inscriptions Fatimites. Par Max van Berchem. (Paris, Imprimerie Nationale.)—It is with real satisfaction that we note the appearance of a new recruit to the small band of students of Saracenic art. The subject has hitherto been merely touched, and only the Cairo development of the art has been so far investigated with scientific precision, whilst even here there is much to be done, as M. van Berchem's essay shows. He deals with the monuments of the time of the Fatimite caliphs, and his remarks show archæological accuracy and a good deal of clever suggestion. His discussion of the questions involved in the Fatimite walls and the minarets of the mosque of El-Hâkim is evidence of original research and a natural gift for Arab archæology. His present essay is but a sketch, which appeared first in the *Journal Asiatique*. It is to be hoped that he may be able to pursue his studies further and to carry them not only into the later periods of Saracenic art in Egypt, but also into the kindred developments of Syria. As he justly points out, the materials exist for a really scientific manual of Arab art, somewhat on the lines of the Science and Art Department's handbook, but not limited to the Egyptian branch; all that is wanted is time, scholarship, and energy to gather the facts together on the spot. The work should be done soon, before further decay and neglect render it impossible.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The Archæological Journal, No. 192, completing Vol. XLVIII. (Oxford Mansion.)—To the development of the Union Jack Mr. E. Green has devoted much learning and research, and carefully elucidated its history to the final adoption in 1801 of the Jack proper. The incorporation of St. Patrick's cross with those of St. George and St. Andrew was, heraldically speaking, a feat to which the science has produced no parallel. It is a marvel of ingenuity; to it only some natives of that extremely important town Brechin demurred. These worthies were so much exercised on the subject that they presented a petition to Parliament regarding it; but as they did not understand what they grumbled about, nothing more need be said of them. 'The Sword Belts of the Middle Ages' is a capital subject treated compendiously by Mr. A. Hartshorne, who introduces sculptures, brasses, and illuminations to illustrate his theme. Mr. Peacock's account of St. Helen, an excellent group of notes, ought to have told us more about the Sarn Helen which traverses several counties in North Wales, and, although it is incomparably the chief record of her greatness in this island, is very little studied and much less known. Mr. J. Macdonald's study of the history of Burghead, if a little long and rather dull, is exactly what we think a paper in this journal ought to be. The next important paper is Mr. B. Lewis's account of Roman antiquities in Augsburg and Ratisbon, in continuation of those we have already commended to our readers.

Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society. Vol. XIV. (Bemrose & Sons.)—The annual volume of the Derbyshire Society covers this year 267 pp. and is on the whole well illustrated. It appears under new editorship, namely, that of the Rev. Charles Kerry, a Derbyshire man and author of several well-known antiquarian works. The previous volumes have been edited by the Rev. Dr. Cox, with a short interregnum under Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, but this one does not in any material way suffer from the change, as a varied and strictly local number has been produced. The Calendar of the Fines for Derbyshire, from their commencement in the reign of Richard I., abstracted by Messrs. Hardy and Page, which has run through parts of several previous issues, is continued, being now brought down to July, 1304. The editor has here introduced a change which is not an improvement: he has printed the place-names that occur in these abstracts in very large capitals, which gives a patchy and distracting look to the pages. Supposing the searcher into these abstracts was chiefly interested in surnames, then the mistake of such an arrangement becomes obvious. It would have been far better, if any difference in lettering was desired, to have printed both place-names and surnames in darker type. Another typographical mistake that breathes of the snobbery of older days is the disfigurement of four of the plates by very bold lettering at the foot which announces that each of these plates is "presented to the Derbyshire Archæological Society by —— ——, Mayor of Derby, 1891," mentioning one of the newest of new knights. Surely it would have been quite sufficient to acknowledge the gift in the preface, as has been hitherto done on like occasions, instead of spoiling the pictures with these advertisements. The editor contributes several good papers, the best of which is an account of Codnor Castle and its ancient owners; there are also many interesting facts in the anything but dull pedigree notes of the Strelley family. Mr. John Ward has a good account of the mediæval tiles of Derbyshire, illustrated with six plates. The same gentleman contributes a second report on the excavation and general results of the exploration of Rains Cave, Longcliffe. The Rev. Charles Molineux supplies 'A Register of Birds shot by the Rev. Francis Gisborne, Rector of Staveley (1759–1821), duly recorded by himself, from the year 1761 to 1784.' Mr. Molineux remarks: "The register will naturally have a greater charm for the ornithologist and the sportsman than for the archæologist pure and simple. Still we venture to hope that even for the antiquary the catalogue of an old rector's prowess in a past century may not be altogether devoid of interest." Among the rarities shot by the old rector may be named: bittern, great butcher bird, hen harrier, grey scollop-toed sandpiper, red-headed crested smew, Bohemian waxwing, an osprey, and all the varieties of woodpecker. The notes to this sportsman's diary are remarkably well done. Derbyshire again sets a good example to other county societies in confining its publications strictly to the area with which it is immediately concerned.

AMONGST the archæological notes in the July number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* is an account of the recent discovery of an Ogam inscription on a stone at Lewannick, in Cornwall, by Mr. Arthur G. Langdon. The stone is a slab of granite, about 4ft. high, standing in the churchyard. On the front it has in debased Latin capitals, INCEN VI MEMORIA, and on the left angle Ogams which appear to read IGEN AVI MEMOR. It thus belongs to the class of bi-literal and bilingual monuments, of which there are many examples in South Wales. Previous to Mr. Langdon's find at Lewannick, however, only two other stones of this kind were known to have existed in the west of England, one at Buckland Monachorum (now removed to Tavistock), and the other at Fardell (now in the British Museum). Both of these places are in Devon; and Cornwall had hitherto been supposed not to possess a single Ogam inscription. Lewannick has been long known to archæologists on account of the curious cresset stone in the church; so that it is extraordinary that the inscribed monument should have escaped detection until now.

NUMISMATIC LITERATURE.

British Museum Guide to the Exhibition of English Medals. By Herbert A. Grueber, F.S.A. (British Museum.)—This is a second edition of Mr. Grueber's well-known 'Guide.' The text of this admirable book remains unaltered, but eight photographic plates take the place of the seven previously published, and, in most cases, furnish illustrations of medals not reproduced in the first edition. Pistrucci's Waterloo medal, reduced to five-eighths of the actual size, fills plate vii. By these new illustrations the present issue is rendered acceptable even to those who already possess the former edition. An official note prefixed by the Keeper of the Coin Department states that the medals described in the 'Guide' are "exhibited in the cases marked E, F, G, H." After vainly searching the Bloomsbury galleries for these particular letters of the alphabet, we were informed that the whole series of English medals had, "for want of space," been withdrawn from the public gaze, together with the exhibition of coins and medals of all ages and countries, a single case of electrotypes alone excepted. We presume that this withdrawal is only temporary.

The Tradesmen's Tokens of the Eighteenth Century. By James Atkins. (Lincoln.)—The English tokens of the last century cannot compete in antiquarian interest with those of the seventeenth century; nor can Mr. Atkins's work be compared for adequacy of treatment with the 'Trade Tokens' lately edited by Mr. G. C. Williamson. Mr. Atkins's book is thorough as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. As a bare catalogue of tokens it may be praised for its accuracy, and may also be commended to collectors in so far as it reproduces and augments descriptions only accessible hitherto in scarce publications like those of Sharp and Conder. Unfortunately, there is no general introduction to the book and no commentary beyond an occasional note as to the rarity of individual specimens. Once only is Mr. Atkins's arid page enlivened by the epigram that he quotes on the well-known tokens with the head of Wilkinson the iron-master. It seems strange that a numismatist should minutely examine and describe several thousand tokens, and then publish a book of 415 pages about them which supplies hardly a single line of comment on their issuers, their engravers, their designs, or the conditions under which they were put in circulation. The addition of introduction and notes would have increased neither

the bulk nor the cost of Mr. Atkins's volume to an unreasonable extent, and would have added greatly to its value and usefulness. There are no engravings or photographs of the tokens described, the illustrations being omitted by Mr. Atkins on account of the expense. We appreciate the author's reasons, though we should have liked at least one plate of typical specimens. The "General Index" is not full enough.

Catálogo de Monedas Arábigas Españolas que se conservan en el Museo Arqueológico Nacional. Publicado siendo Director del mismo D. Juan de Dios de la Rada y Delgado. (Madrid.)—This is a simple matter-of-fact list of the 756 Moorish coins preserved in the National Museum of Archæology at Madrid. As far as we have compared them, there is little or nothing here which has not already been published by Señor D. Francisco Codera in his standard work, the 'Tratado de Monedas Arábigo-españolas'; and a bare list of dates with references to the 'Tratado' would have served the purpose as well as the present catalogue, which, however, cannot be accused of prolixity or diffuseness. There is a fair representation of the coins of the "Reyes de Taifas"—almost the only really interesting section of Spanish-Arabic numismatics, though why Don Juan places Alfonso VIII. among the Almoravide Taifas we do not know. This king struck Arabic coins "in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, one God," with the title "Amîr el-Katôliqîn Alfonsh ibn Sanja, God aid and succour him!" The omission of any record of the weights of the various coins is a mistake; such a record is, perhaps, the only excuse for multiplying descriptions of coins already published elsewhere. There is an appalling list of *errata*, from which it appears that the author did not discover the existence of the Arabic letter *zâ* till his work was printed. So many misprints indicate a singular incapacity for proof-reading, from which it might be unfair to argue a corresponding inaccuracy in deciphering the coin inscriptions, especially as there are no plates by which to test the readings. However, the Director has not worked unaided. In his polite preface he refers gratefully to the help of several numismatists, to whose "illustrious renown" in this "difficult science" he testifies in warm terms, which are not necessarily the less deserved because the fame of these eminent authorities is, as far as we know, confined to the Iberian peninsula. But he also acknowledges the aid of Señor Codera, who is a host in himself, and his name should be good enough to back any bond.

Collections scientifiques de l'Institut des Langues Orientales du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères.—VII. *Registre Général des Monnaies Orientales, &c.* Avec une Planche. (St. Petersburg.)—M. Alexis de Markoff has supplemented his catalogues of the Arsacid and Sassanian coins preserved in the cabinet of the Russian Foreign Office Institute by a fasciculus dealing with the Oriental collection in general. The cabinet contains some 6,250 coins, of which the richest series in point of number are those of the Arsacids (681), the Sassanians (502), the Abbasides (619), the Golden Horde (477), the Osmanlis (944), and the Persian Shahs (750). By far the greater number have been published by Dorn and others, and of the remainder very few present anything novel to numismatists. M. de Markoff, with the approval of the director, M. Gamazoff, has therefore wisely limited himself to a bare numerical inventory of the coins belonging to each class of the ninety-four into which he divides the cabinet, and only describes in detail about a dozen really remarkable pieces. Some of these are of considerable interest—notably the curious Bokhara coin with the head of Varahran V.—and M. de Markoff makes the most of them in his elaborate historical notes.

Catalogue des Monnaies Musulmanes de la Bibliothèque Nationale. Publié par ordre du Ministre de l'Instruction Publique, par M. Henri Lavoix.—Vol. II. *Espagne et Afrique.* (Paris, Imprimerie Nationale.)—We noticed in some detail (*Athenæum*, November 10th, 1888) the first volume of this admirable work, and we can give no higher praise to the second volume than saying that M. Lavoix has in no way relaxed his high standard of accuracy. The present luxuriously printed tome of 560 pages deals with the Arabic coinage of Spain and North Africa. The details of arrangement closely follow the British Museum Catalogue, as before, but M. Lavoix has most judiciously departed from the classification designed by Fraehn and followed by most other numismatists, and has arranged the entire Mohammedan series of Spain, from the conquest to the fall of Granada, as a connected whole, and then describes the African currency (except the Fatimite, which he reserves for a separate volume) from the early independent dynasties of the Idrîsîs and Aghlabîs down to the present Sherîfs of Morocco and the Emir 'Abd-el-Kâdir. This is certainly the most convenient arrangement yet proposed, though there is something to be said on historical grounds for Fraehn's system. The French cabinet is exceedingly rich in the branches here described, and M. Lavoix's historical introduction leaves little to be desired in the way of a guide to the connexion between the various series. Of course he has largely benefited by the researches of Señor Codera, to whom he pays a well-deserved tribute of appreciation. At the end of the volume are described some curious imitations of Moorish coins by Raymond of Barcelona and Henry I. of Castile. It is much to be hoped that M. Lavoix may be able to continue his valuable labours as hitherto with equal accuracy and expedition.

RECENT EXCAVATIONS IN EGYPT.

LIEUT. H. G. LYONS, of the Royal Engineers, has been continuing the good work of exploration at Wady Halfah which he so successfully began. He has cleared out the sand from one of the temples, and found there eleven slabs with figures of a king making offerings to the god Horus of Behen or Wady Halfah in a chamber in front of the Hall of Columns. The names in the cartouches have been erased, and it is, therefore, impossible to identify the king. A second temple, with sandstone pillars and mud brick walls, is inscribed in many places with the name of Thothmes IV. This building had been flooded and filled to a depth of 2 ft. with fine sand, on the top of which was a layer of the finest silt, which had been marked by the rain-drops of a passing shower, and had dried and cracked before the drift sand of the desert had blown in. The level of the silt is 42′·7 above the lowest point the Nile reached this year. The third temple of Wady Halfah was completely surrounded by a line of fortifications, the flanks of which rest on the river, but of these works only the foundation remains. The discovery of them is, however, decidedly important, for in them we must see beyond doubt the great frontier fortress which marked the limit of the rule of Egypt on the south.

About five miles beyond the rock of Abusir, Lieut. Lyons has excavated the large space, about two hundred yards square, which is mentioned in Burckhardt's 'Travels in Nubia,' and upon which stand the ruined walls of what has been variously described as a Roman fort or a monastery. He has come to the conclusion that the building is undoubtedly Egyptian, and has traced the site of the ancient stone temple inside it. A few stones still remain upon which are the fragments of inscriptions, "giver of life," "lord of the two countries," "like the sun for ever," &c.; but the cartouches are too much damaged to be made out with certainty. In this enclosure a diorite axe-head, some flint flakes, and a worked flint dagger (?) were found.

AN INSCRIPTION IN THE EIFEL.

WHEN visiting the volcanic Eifel, I called for letters at the Hotel Grethen, or Schramm, at the little town of Daun, one of whose counts was the famous field-marshal in the Seven Years' War.

A rectangular stone with a rounded top, standing, perhaps, eighteen inches out of the ground, just by the door of the hotel, caught my eye, and noticing that something was cut on it, I examined it more carefully. It proved to be the tombstone of a Roman soldier. The inscription ran as follows:—

D. M.
DAPRO
NIUSSEC
COVIVO
SSIBI
FECIT

or "Dis Manibus. Decimus Apronius secundæ cohortis vivus sibi fecit." Now one L. Apronius is frequently mentioned in the early books of the 'Annals.' He first appears in A.D. 14 as a Roman knight on the staff of Drusus in Pannonia (i. 29); and finally, as proprætor of Lower Germany in A.D. 28, he carries on an unsuccessful campaign against the Frisians (iv. 73). The person who carved the inscription, then, was probably some foreign retainer of L. Apronius, who had assumed the family name of his patron. The spelling *vivos* also points to the early years of the Empire as the probable date. The letters are boldly cut, and are in fair preservation except at the beginning of the fourth line. There is nothing to show whether the stone is in its original position or has been brought from elsewhere. The inscription, as far as I have been able to ascertain, has not been hitherto published.

F. H. BLACKBURNE DANIELL.

Fine-Art Gossip.

FOUR pictures bequeathed to the National Gallery by Sir W. Gregory have been hung, and are valuable additions to the collection. The two by Velazquez are, of course, placed in the Spanish Room; they are numbered 1375 and 1376. The former represents 'Christ in the House of Martha.' Martha stands behind her two servants, who are mixing something with a pestle and mortar; on the table lie some fish, eggs, and onions. In the background we see into an antechamber, where Christ is seated, and two persons are kneeling before Him. No. 1376, called 'A Sketch of a Duel in the Prado,' is an open landscape with scattered groups of figures. No. 1377, 'The Adoration of the Shepherds,' is by Savoldo. Within a ruined building the infant St. John draws the lamb towards the sleeping Child Christ. The Virgin prays with clasped hands. At the back of the Infant's cradle St. Joseph turns to his left and looks at two shepherds who are kneeling in adoration; beyond these figures we see a beautiful landscape, over which some travellers on foot and the Magi on horseback are approaching the birthplace of Christ. This picture, which is on canvas, is very rich in colour, and distinguished by the painter's characteristically vigorous and deft touch. No. 1378, 'An Interior with Figures,' is by Jan Steen, and hangs in the Octagon Room. A capital example, it is in black and white, and shows a chamber in an inn, athwart which we see another room, lighted from the side, where a tall man enters with a dainty air and kisses the tips of his fingers to the buxom landlady, who is seated in a chair, holding a large glass in her right hand. Mussel and egg shells lie on the floor near her feet, which rest on a wooden foot-warmer, within which we see the white crock which, when in use, contains burning charcoal. On her right sits a comely young waiting-maid,

whose dress is open at the neck and her right arm carelessly flung on the back of her chair; in her hand she holds a metal jug. Within the high fireplace two men who are smoking look on. A flute sticks out of the pocket of the amorous visitor, who has evidently been serenading his mistress by its aid; his ardent expression and animated gait cause the landlady to smile and the maid to laugh slyly. All the faces are spirited, fresh, and full of character. The execution is crisp, finished, and dexterous, without the least lack of solidity.

INSTEAD of the unfortunate "Arts and Crafts Exhibition," the managers of the New Gallery contemplate an autumn gathering of pictures, studies, and designs, to be held during October and November next. The contributors are to be those only who have already exhibited in the New Gallery, who will select their own examples, two for each person. It is to be hoped a rigid supervision will be exercised in this matter. There have been many contributors to this gallery whose opinion of their own competence is confined to themselves.

IT is intended to close the exhibition at the New Gallery on Saturday, August 6th.

THE Society of British Artists has formed a special exhibition of borrowed pictures, many of which are welcome. The occasion of its seventieth anniversary signalizes not only the Society's tenacity of life, but its laudable desire to increase its reserve fund. The noteworthy paintings now on view are, in the order of the Catalogue, Mr. Watts's 'Marquis of Salisbury' and 'Robert Browning'; Mr. E. Burne Jones's 'The Moon,' 'The Painter's Daughter' (portrait of Miss Burne Jones), 'The Madness of Tristan,' and six 'Studies' of heads and draperies; Sir F. Leighton's 'Studies' for 'Phryne,' 'Bacchante,' 'The Hesperides,' 'At the Fountain,' 'Perseus and Andromeda,' and 'St. Mark's, Venice'; Sir John Gilbert's 'Return of the Victors,' one of his finest designs, 'Onwards,' and 'Fair St. George'; and various works we need not name by Messrs. J. Burr, W. Bayliss, J. Olsson, V. Davis, P. H. Calderon ('Hagar'), Y. King, G. G. Kilburne, and A. Ludovici.

THE Japan Society holds an exhibition of paintings by "Japanese old masters," selected from the collection of Mr. W. Gowland, in the hall of the Society of Arts, Adelphi.

MR. F. MADOX BROWN is engaged in superintending the scenery, costumes, and decorations required for the representation of 'King Lear' under the management of Mr. Irving. This play is to be the next in Mr. Irving's series of Shakspearean dramas. Mr. Madox Brown's original, successful, and highly picturesque treatment of the decorations, costumes, and accessories of his 'King Lear' paintings gives us great hopes for his good fortune in this new employment of his taste and skill.

WE are sorry to hear that the new Dean of Norwich proposes to destroy the old arrangement of the choir of his cathedral. His proposal is to remove the whole of the canopied stalls, now situated in the two bays west of the tower, one bay further westward, and to place the twenty-four uncanopied stalls now under the tower in front of the canopied stalls, and so get rid of the antechoir, which was the Chapel of our Lady of Pity, with Bishop Lyhart's stone screen, which bounds it on the west. Such a scheme is an obviously unnecessary piece of destruction, which should be opposed by every one who cares at all to preserve the ancient arrangements of our cathedrals, so full of teaching both in history and ritual.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 6th inst. the following miniatures, from the Magniac Collection: L. Limosin, An oval Limoges Enamel Plaque, Portrait of a Lady, 309*l.*; Portrait of a Gentleman, on a square plaque, 231*l.*; Portrait of Henri d'Albret, King of Navarre, 378*l.*; Portrait of Marguerite, Queen of Navarre, 162*l.*; A Limoges Enamel Portrait of Antoine de Bourbon, King of Navarre, 315*l.*; another Portrait of the same, a square plaque, 210*l.*

THE *bras reliquaire* of St. Louis of Toulouse, one of the choicest works of its kind, having been presented to the Louvre by Madame Spitzer as a memorial of her late husband, has been deposited in the vitrine which, in the Galerie d'Apollon, contains relics of ancient coronations. It is in silver gilt, and comprises a ring with a splendid sapphire.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—'Aïda'; 'Götterdämmerung.'
DRURY LANE.—'Der Trompeter von Säkkingen'; 'Tristan und Isolde.'
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Royal College of Music Concert. Goring Thomas Memorial Concert.

WITH respect to Italian opera pure and simple we seem almost to have reached a vanishing point. Until Thursday last week, when 'Aïda' was performed, the peninsula had been solely represented by Mascagni, and the fact that the name of Verdi did not appear in the bills until within three weeks of the close of the season is, indeed, a sign of the times. There will probably be a partial reaction, and, at any rate, 'Aïda' cannot be numbered among those operas which deserve to be laid on the shelf. The cast of last week's performance was, with one exception, remarkably strong, but interest centred in the assumption of the titular part by Miss Macintyre. This was, on the whole, a success for the young Scottish artist. Her singing was deficient in variety of tone colouring, but her powerful voice enabled her to give full effect to the arduous music, and, though she has still much to learn as an actress, she is making steady progress. Mlle. Giulia Ravogli as Amneris, M. Maurel as Amonasro, M. Plançon as the King, and M. Édouard de Reszke as Ramfis were alike unexceptionable, but Signor Dimitresco as Radamès was only moderate. The opera had been partially remounted, and the *mise en scène* was superb.

Sir Augustus Harris merits thanks for including Nessler's 'Der Trompeter von Säkkingen' in his German series, and so affording English amateurs an opportunity of hearing a work that has enjoyed such amazing success in the Fatherland. But curiosity is not likely to be followed by lasting admiration, for although pleasing enough in its way, 'Der Trompeter' has no claim whatever to be placed among operas of the first grade. It is not a "Singspiel," for in that form of art musical numbers alternate with dialogue, a plan which Nessler might well have adopted, as his recitatives are very uninteresting. He had a gift for writing frank and pleasing melody, and there is a stronger infusion of it in this work than in 'Der Rattenfänger,' which, it may be remembered, was tried without success at Covent Garden a few years ago. It is said that the story appeals to Teutonic patriotism, but it can scarcely be taken seriously. To describe the score in detail would be mere waste of space, but we may say, in general, that the music is almost throughout light and pretty, the concerted portions conspicuous for the absence of elaboration, and the orchestration seldom otherwise than commonplace. To sum up, 'Der Trompeter von Säkkingen' is a harmless specimen of light opera, and may be listened to with pleasure as a relief to Wagnerian music-drama. It was an odd experience to witness the artists who appear in 'Der Ring des Nibelungen' taking part in a comic opera; but in justice to them it should be said that they entered fully into the spirit of their duties. Herr Reichmann presented a fine figure as the martial hero of Victor von Scheffel's poem, Fräulein Bettaque was very sprightly as the youthful Baroness Maria, Herr Wiegand displayed unsuspected humour as Der Freiherr, and Fräulein Heink was amusing as the Gräfin. The opera was liberally mounted, the ballet in the fourth act being especially effective.

One of the most noteworthy features of the current series of performances in German is the variety of resource at the command of the management. We had already witnessed two representatives of Isolde, and on Saturday a third appeared in the person of Frau Klafsky, whose impersonation, it may at once be said, is in some respects superior to those of her predecessors. She lacks the ripeness in method of Frau Sucher, and her voice has less volume; but she has youthful grace, she sings the music without an effort, and alike in pride and passion offers a convincing portrait of Wagner's wonderful creation.

With the performance of 'Götterdämmerung' at Covent Garden on Wednesday, the cycle of 'Der Ring des Nibelungen' came to a termination. The gigantic concluding section of the tetralogy must almost necessarily be presented in a mutilated form when given under ordinary operatic conditions, and on this occasion the entire opening scene with the Norns was excised. Though regretting this, it may be said, at any rate, that the scene is not necessary for the comprehension of the drama, whereas that between Brünnhilde and Waltraute, which was omitted at Her Majesty's in 1882, forms, as it were, the keystone of the entire structure, and the greater part of it was happily restored. There were no other cuts of importance, and the performance lasted exactly five hours. It presented some features of merit and others on which it is impossible to dwell favourably. Beyond all question Frau Klafsky is the finest representative of Brünnhilde that has yet appeared. In addition to a noble voice, beauty of face and form, and magnificent histrionic powers, she understands the art of posing to an extraordinary degree, and her attitudes were frequently enchantingly graceful. To say that Herr Alvary as Siegfried was worthy to associate with her is to give him the highest possible praise. Fräulein Heink sang beautifully in the one scene where Waltraute appears, and the parts of Gunther, Hagen, and Gutrune were satisfactorily sustained by Herr Knapp, Herr Wiegand, and Fräulein Bettaque respectively. The chorus in the second act was admirable, and the same remark will apply for the most part to the orchestra; but the scenic arrangements cannot be highly praised, and a mishap near the close ruined what should be an extraordinarily impressive *dénoûment*.

The annual public concert of the Royal College of Music took place at St. James's Hall on Monday evening with a well-

selected and concise programme. The orchestra, numbering seventy-six players, of whom sixty-six are, or have been, connected with the College, gave an excellent account of itself in Dvorák's Symphony in D and Schumann's Overture to 'Genoveva,' completely justifying the choice of such ambitious works. Mr. William Spencer displayed considerable intelligence as well as crispness of touch and neat execution in Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in c minor, and Miss Clara Butt showed more than ordinary promise in an air from the first act of Gluck's 'Orfeo.' A creditable rendering was given of the quintet from the third act of 'Die Meistersinger' by five vocal pupils, and we would urge upon the authorities the advisability of devoting more attention than hitherto to the works of the Bayreuth master. There is a strong and increasing desire that they should be heard in English, and it is to our leading academies that we must look for young artists capable of interpreting them. The mistake made a generation ago of excluding the music of Schumann and Chopin from the students' curriculum has had disastrous effects upon English pianists, and it should not be repeated. In the march of progress in musical art there is no reason why England should always bring up the rear. We have still to mention a decidedly clever, but perhaps over-pretentious *scena* for baritone, solo, and chorus, entitled 'Merlin and the Gleam,' by Mr. E. W. Naylor, well sung by Mr. John Sandbrook. Prof. Villiers Stanford deserves unqualified praise for his direction of the concert.

The concert given in St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon in furtherance of the Goring Thomas Scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music fulfilled its purpose admirably, the room being well filled, and the programme as representative as it could be of a composer who gained his principal successes on the lyric stage. The proposal to give a performance of 'Nadeshda' having fallen through, the entire second act of that opera was rendered in concert-room fashion, with Madame Nordica, Mr. Ben Davies, Mr. G. O'Mara, Mr. Eugene Oudin, and Mr. Norman Salmond in the principal parts. In the semi-chorus were found the names of many more vocalists of distinction, the full choruses were sung by students of the Royal Academy, and the orchestra was that of the Royal Italian Opera under Mr. Randegger. A selection from 'Esmeralda' included a new florid air of little intrinsic value, composed for Madame Melba, by whom it was sung. Other items worthy of mention were the ballet suite first performed by the Cambridge University Musical Society in June, 1887, and the pretty overture 'The Light of the Harem,' composed in 1880, when Thomas was an Academy student. In addition there were several songs and duets in which Madame Calvé, Madame Deschamps-Jehin, Madame Eames, Madame Melba, M. Lassalle, M. Plançon, and M. Édouard de Reszke took part. Among the conductors and accompanists were Signor Mancinelli, Signor Bevignani, Dr. A. C. Mackenzie, Prof. Villiers Stanford, Dr. Hubert Parry, Signor Albanesi, Signor Tosti, and Miss Maude Valérie White. It will be seen from the above list that among the vocalists who took part in the concert foreign artists predominated, and while warm thanks are due to them for their generous assistance, we cannot but regret the subordinate place taken by English singers on such a representative occasion.

Musical Gossip.

WITH the exceptions of those noticed above we have few concerts to chronicle this week. On Saturday the Tonic Sol-fa Association held its eighth choral festival at the Crystal Palace, the only feature of the celebration calling for notice in this place being the first performance of a new cantata, 'Israel in the Wilderness,' by Mr. Alfred R. Gaul. The book is made up of selections from the Scriptures, mingled with hymn-like verses by Miss Jetty Vogel, and the music is characterized by the same refinement and unpretentiousness in combination as that of Mr. Gaul's extremely successful work 'The Holy City.' There are parts for three solo voices, but these were taken by semi-chorus on Saturday. The work may be warmly recommended to the notice of Tonic Sol-fa choirs and other choral societies of modest pretensions.

ON the same afternoon M. Reisenauer gave his second pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall, his programme including Beethoven's 'Waldstein' Sonata, Schumann's 'Carnaval,' and five movements from a suite "in the old style" from his own pen.

AMONG the works to be performed at Genoa in connexion with the Christopher Columbus fourth centenary celebrations is an elaborate ballet on the subject of 'Richard Cœur de Lion,' the music being composed by Signor Sirventi.

A MONUMENT in memory of the deceased composer Amilcare Ponchielli is to be erected at Cremona by the municipal authorities of that place.

AN opera entitled 'Puritania,' by a composer named Kelley, has been produced at Boston with much success. It is said to be the best work of its kind that has ever proceeded from the pen of an American composer.

MADAME VIARDOT, who had left by will the original MS. of 'Don Giovanni' in her possession to the Paris Conservatoire, recently decided to hand it over at once, and it is now in the library of the institution.

A FEW days before his death Lalo completed the first act of a grand opera entitled 'La Jacquerie.' It is said to be his finest and most original effort, and somewhat unadvisedly the remaining acts are to be written by another composer, whose name is not yet disclosed.

CONCERTS, &c., NEXT WEEK.

MON.	Miss F. Slater's Concert, 3, Portman Rooms.
—	Miss Martyn Hart's Concert, 3, Portman Rooms.
—	Mr Ellis Cameron's Concert, 3, Messrs. Collard & Collard's Rooms.
—	Covent Garden Opera, 8, 'La Luce dell' Asia' and 'Cavalleria Rusticana.'
TUES.	Covent Garden Opera, 8.30, 'Rigoletto.'
WED.	Concert in aid of St. Mary's Holiday Home, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Covent Garden Opera, 8, 'Fidelio.'
THURS.	Covent Garden Opera.
FRI.	Covent Garden Opera.
SAT.	Covent Garden Opera.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

OPÉRA COMIQUE.—Performance of the Independent Theatre: 'The Goldfish.' From the Dutch of W. G. van Nouhuys by Teixeira de Mattos.

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.—'Frou-Frou.' Par Meilhac et Halévy.

SOME dozen years or so ago Dutch actors visiting London disclosed the possession of most remarkable gifts, and contributed, jointly with the Comédie Française, to the revival of acting in England. The few by whom their performances were seen recall a treat of the highest order—a revelation of minute fidelity of detail and breadth of effect worthy of the people that gave us Rembrandt and De Hooghe. It would have been pleasant to find Holland possessed of a drama worthy of her stage. The new piece to which the Independent Theatre has introduced us can scarcely claim to be characteristically Dutch. It shows German and Scandinavian influences, and has far less local colour than the 'Anne-Mie' of Rosier Faassen, given by the Rotterdam company at the Imperial. Very far from a bad play is it, and it contains one scene which is both poignant and dramatic. But this scene even is on conventional lines, and the whole work is tame beside previous experiments of the same management. In its main lines the plot is to some extent a satire upon marriages for money. A man, of a type more familiar, it would appear, in Holland and in Scandinavia than in England, has, in order to fortify the bank which his injudicious speculations have imperilled, married a rich woman whom he does not love, and has maintained relations of a kind with a former mistress. His mourning for the loss of an illegitimate child arouses the suspicions of his wife, who follows him to the house of his mistress. In a fine but prolix scene the latter, who finds that her lover has transferred his affections from her to his wife, tells her visitor the story of her wrongs. In a weak last act the libertine is pardoned, the price of his pardon being that he shall with his wife's fortune pay off the debts of the bank, and recommence a struggle against poverty. Pure enough, as is seen, is the teaching, and the play itself, with some abridgments, on which the adapter did not like to venture, might easily be successful. Why it should have been selected by the Independent Theatre is scarcely evident, the real reason probably being that it could not otherwise see the light. Miss Maud Milton and Miss Jessie Millward played with some power as the two rivals, and Mr. Abingdon was the craven and uninteresting husband. Mrs. E. Phelps and Mr. P. Cunningham were also included in the cast.

'Frou-Frou' has never been a favourite character with Madame Bernhardt, whose magnificent abilities scarcely find room for play in this drama of the alcove. On essaying it at the English Opera-house on Monday the actress was, however, the apparent victim of nervous exhaustion. The voice had lost its golden ring, the face was worn, and the performance was inadequate. In the case of an artist who, during her latest visit, has presented so many exquisite and unparalleled creations indulgence is easily accorded, the fear being for her sake, lest by too confident abuse of her powers she impairs her matchless gifts. For the defects of a poor *mise-en-scène* there is the excuse that, the play not being in the list of those it was intended to give, the costumes had not been brought. The travelling baggage of the worst provincial company should, however, have afforded dresses less unbecoming than those in which the male characters were muffled.

THACKERAY AND THE STAGE.

BUT little has been seen in the way of attempts at adaptations of Thackeray's writings for the stage. This is the more remarkable as the dramatic plagiarist of the day delighted in

caricaturing the works of his great rival Dickens, much to their author's pain and disgust.

The explanation seems to be that Thackeray's work was as a rule hopelessly unfitted for stage representation. Everybody knows his own unsuccessful attempt at turning 'Lovel the Widower' into a play, and many probably remember more clearly than I can a curious production at the Gaiety, not many years ago, called, I think, 'Jeames,' and founded, of course, on the worthy's Diary. I retain but a hazy remembrance of the play, with the figures of "Mary Anne" and "Jeames" himself, as played by Miss Farren and Mr. Edward Terry, standing out conspicuously. I wonder if this play was published and is to be found in Mr. French's list. It appears, however, that this was not the first stage version of 'Jeames's Diary.' I have lately acquired a playbill, of which the following is a copy :—

Theatre-Royal Liver, Church-St.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. C. F. Marshall,
22, Christian Street.
This Theatre will
open for the Season
on Monday, July 13.
The popular Tragedian
Mr. Charles Pitt,
from the Theatres-Royal, Drury-Lane, Covent-Garden, and late of the Theatre-Royal, Manchester, is engaged for twelve nights.
* * * *
On Monday evening, July 13, 1846,
* * * *
After which, first time, an entirely new Go-a-Head Locomotive Extravaganza of the day, in one Act, of Three Tableaux founded on Notes and Entries in 'Jeames's Private Diary,' entitled
Jeames,
the
Railroad Footman of Berkeley Square.
First Class Characters.
Jeames Plush, otherwise Augustus de la Pluche, Esq. (the Railroad Footman of Berkeley Square).
Mr. C. F. Marshall.
John George Godfrey de Bullion Thistlewood (Earl of Bareacres and Baron Haggesmore, K.T.).
Mr. Stoyle.
Sir John Westender (Jeames's old master).
Mr. Clifton.
Mr. Bill Blodder (Costermonger, Uncle to Jeames).
Mr. Gay.
Mons. Mountkickitoe (Jeames's Dancing-Master, ci-divant Marquess Mountkickitoe).
Mr. Gardiner.
Prince Towrowski .....Mr. Chapman Poynter.
Ballybunnion, Sir Huddlestone Fuddlestone, and other Nobs and Swells (all keeping up the steam high pressure movement at Jeames's Ball).
Messrs. Watson, Williams, Jones, Smith, &c.
Lady Angelina Thistlewood (the Railroad Queen—the intended of Jeames—with a Song).
Mrs. Barrowcliffe.
Emily Westender (formerly young Mistress to Jeames).....Mrs. Chapman Poynter.
Countess of Wrigglebustle .....Mrs. Clifton.
Ladies Georgiana, Jane, and Fanny Wrigglebustle.
Miss Connor, Miss Harley, and Mrs. Wallace.
Dowager Humpty Dumpty, and other fashionable Elegantes, visitors to Jeames's Grand Hop.
Second Class Characters.
Mr. Groophus (of Capel Court, Broker to Jeames).
Mr. Watt.
Dicky Warren (otherwise Reginald Fitzwarren, Esq., own Gentleman to Jeames).
Miss Agnes Kelly Robertson.
In which she will sing "Cigars and Coniac."
Screw (Butler to Sir John), Visp (Coachman to Sir John), Charles (Second Footman to Sir John), Fellow servants of Jeames.
Mr. Saville, Mr. Duncanton, Mr. Knowles.
Frederick (second own Gentleman to Jeames).
Mr. Thompson.
Miss Mary Ann Hoggins (Lady's Maid to Miss Emily, betrothed to Jeames).
Mrs. C. F. Marshall.
Mrs. Blodder (laundress, from Enfield Wash, grandmother to Jeames).....Mrs. Sheerer.
Miss Kitty Mawwallop (practising basting, Cook to Sir John).....Miss Crompton.

A short railroad interval of a few weeks is supposed to pass in the twinkling of an eye between each Tableau.

Tableau the First !—Kitchen in Sir John Westender's Mansion in Berkeley Square—Scrip decidedly at a premium—Jeames a Gentleman, and sink the kitchen—Tableau the Second !—Jeames's Apartment in the Albany, Letter X.—Jeame's [*sic*] Railroad Levy. Tableau the Third !—Ball Room in Jeames's Mansion, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, brilliantly illuminated—Railroad Gallophard—Jeames's high-pressure Testimonies—new version of "I dreamt that I dwelt"—Railroad Polka Mazourkas—the locomotive—steams up—high pressure—first-class rail whistle—go-a-head—express from Capel Court—The Bubble Burst !
* * * *
On each evening,
Dancing by Mademoiselle Desplaces and the Infant Terpsichore.
And the Extravaganza of
Jeames, the Railroad Footman.

It will be observed that the name of neither author nor adapter is given; that the performance, announced for July 13th, 1846, *i. e.*, very shortly after the appearance of the papers in *Punch*, was the first; and that the theatre was in Liverpool.

The great scene was evidently "Jeames's" ball, and there seems to have been some singing and a good deal of dancing.

Having regard to the rarity of plays founded on Thackeray's works and to the interest attaching to anything connected with him, I hope that somebody learned in stage-lore may be able to give some particulars of this performance, such as whether the play was identical with, or similar to, that afterwards performed at the Gaiety, and whether it succeeded or failed.

As a collector and bibliographer I should be interested to hear whether any other copy of this bill is known to exist—in the British Museum or elsewhere; also to hear of any other dramatizations of Thackeray's stories; and I doubt not that such information would be interesting to many of your readers.

CHAS. P. JOHNSON.

Dramatic Gossip.

IN selecting for its next experiment, which is fixed for the 14th of October, a version of 'The Duchess of Malfi,' by Webster, the Independent Theatre is on the right track. Miss Glyn has been seen as the Duchess by the present generation; but the play is practically banished from the stage. Personally we should prefer to see 'The White Devil' of the same author. As this has not been given for upwards of two centuries it may be supposed to be impracticable. Some alteration would be necessary before it could be given even by an independent theatre, but this should not be difficult.

DURING his country tour Mr. Alexander will give 'Kit Marlowe,' by Mr. W. L. Courtney, first seen at the Shaftesbury, July 4th, 1890, on the occasion of the unveiling of the Marlowe memorial in Canterbury. Mr. Alexander will play Marlowe, first taken by Mr. Bourchier, who has accepted a two years' engagement with the Augustin Daly Company.

NEW dramas have been completed by Mr. Pinero and Mr. Jones. That by the latter dramatist is intended for the Criterion.

THE regular season at the Gaiety terminated on Saturday last, and the house is now tenanted by a new burlesque company, including Mr. Arthur Williams and Miss Florence St. John, which appeared in 'Fast up to Date.' The Gaiety company has been acting at the Grand Theatre, Islington.

MR. IRVING'S tour in America will, as has been said, begin at San Francisco, and will in its course to the Atlantic coast include most of the foremost American cities. Miss Ellen Terry will, of course, accompany her manager. The present season at the Lyceum will close at the end of this month, with the benefit of Miss Terry.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. H.—J. M. L.—G. B. P.—J. M.—W. J. F.—T. T. W.—received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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